HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 98— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 27 1927 ONE ANNA

Library OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 Apl.	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10 940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8 427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
5th July	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMIRIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
27thApr.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
27th „	BANDRA ..	Buscreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th „	VARELA ..	Buscreh via Karachi
2nd May	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Buscreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21 April	5 May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	12 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20270, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI, 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46 090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alfa Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits .. (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ENGINEER, capable of erecting and working an Unidow Engine 100 H. P. (maker Grant Ritchi Kilmarnock) in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding mechines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machineries. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to :—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE.

A 28483

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN as PAID AGENTS and CANVASSERS, enclose anna stamp for particulars. MANGALDAS & COMPANY, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.

A R105

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.

A R159

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A retired MILITARY MAN of good credentials to work as a manager in a show. Also good acrobats, magicians, circus men, mesmerisers and two stage dancing girls, Anglo-Indians. English merry-go-rounds, swings and joy wheel. Apply sharp to FASAHATALI, Lalkua Bazar, DELHI.

A R198

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

A qualified CIVIL ENGINEER to take charge of State P. W. D. Salary Rs. 200-10-250. Apply Box No. 1958 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R198

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

A R172

WANTED—AGENTS in Bengal and Bombay Presidencies to canvas orders for Mica chimneys. Brilliant prospects. Terms on application with an anna stamp to G. KOTHANDAPANI NAIDU, General Merchant, Gudur, Nellore Dist.

A R203

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M. 97.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to take advantage of our expert POSTAL tuition in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Latest speed Record 309 words per minute. English Degrees & Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books for sale. Full particulars FREE from the INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).

N R194

MATRIMONIAL.

MATCH for Muslim officer. Hyderabad State, pay Rs. 600, age 28, high birth and character. Girl to be most beautiful, very high social standing and means. Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R203

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A GUARANTEE BROKER to cover, a small issue of 7-1/2 per cent first Mortgage Debentures of a long established company. Apply in person Orient Buildings, Room No. 5, Colaba between 12-30 and 3 p.m.

R R197

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LURE OF LOVE—Matrimony Girlhood, Manhood, price 2-8-0 each. List free postage extra. VALE OFFICE, Pondichery.

I R199

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE—Avoid losses, succeed in speculation and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN, Price Rs. 5/. Apply to :—The PROPRIETOR, KUNNA NILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.

P R200

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.

R175

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TYPEWRITERS.—Distributing Commission Agency for a first class manufacturer's products is offered to pushing and capable person with thorough experience of the market. Applicants must be able to undertake repair service. Apply Box No. 1957 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T 28478

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ISSUE OF BOOKS OF SECOND CLASS MILEAGE COUPONS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

ON AND FROM 1ST MAY, 1927, books of second class mileage coupons will be issued locally on their line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to representatives of mercantile firms. Each book will contain coupons totalling 3000 miles. These coupon books will be issued by the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay in favour of not more than four representatives of each firm on production of a certificate signed by the Proprietor, Managing Director, Senior Partner or Manager of the firm and on payment of Rs. 117-3-0 (equal to 7 1/2 pies per mile). The coupons will be available for use for six months only from the date of issue.

NO REFUND in any circumstances can be claimed on coupons lost, unused or time expired.

Coupon Books are not transferable. The coupons which must be exchanged at stations for tickets before entering trains may be used only on journeys connected with the business of the firm.

Full particularss can be obtained at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Victoria Terminus, Booking Office.

A. PEEL GOIDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
22nd April, 1927.

28482

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN that the 30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1927, at 1 o'clock.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1927.

28462

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the works of cement concrete foundations along (1) Cawasji Patel Tank Road, (2) Charni Road, (3) Arthur Bridge and approaches, and (4) Sett-stone pavement on cement concrete foundation along Jackeria Bunder Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/ per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th April, 1927.

28490

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, British Social Hygiene Council—Regarding the Third Imperial Social Hygiene Congress to be held at Westminster in October next.

2. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Children's Aid Society—Applying for financial help towards the performance of their work.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

3. Recommending sanction to the conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem being increased to Rs. 30 per mensem in cases of employees whose travelling allowance of Rs. 50 has been reduced to Rs. 25 for their inability to ride a motor cycle.

4. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to take on lease one chawl of 80 rooms and 15 more rooms in an adjacent chawl at Naigaum from Government for the accommodation of the labour staff employed at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and its Hostel.

5. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 4,129 being made as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost of providing electric installation for Gilder Tank Market.

6. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,760 to meet the initial and recurring cost of establishing a dispensary at the new Development chawls at Worli.

7. Authorizing the Commissioner, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to renew the contract with the Bombay Gas Company for the work of lighting, extinguishing, etc., the gas lamps in Municipal Markets, etc.

8. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 190 to meet the excess in the cost of purchasing one "Electrofio" recorder for the Love Grove Pumping Station.

9. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

10. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet the payment of the Corporation's donation towards the expense of the National Baby Week Celebrations held in Bombay in February 1927.

11. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 676, to meet an excess in the cost of constructing compound wall and care-takers' quarters at the Bene Israil Cemetery at Haines Road.

12. Recommending that certain correspondence regarding proposals for the redistribution of the Medical Staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the Turner Sanitarium be referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

13. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of giving a grant to the Bombay Municipal Boy Scouts Movement.

14. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,112 to meet the cost of constructing two Tennis Courts in the compound of the G. S. M. College.

15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 10,741 to meet the cost of constructing a storm water drain in Mahaluxmi Dhobi-wada.

16. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

17. Forwarding returns showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department.

18. Regarding the question of the lease of Municipal land out of the Haji Ali Baug Recreation Park to the Indian Broadcasting Company.

19. Requesting sanction to the sale or a plot of Municipal land at Mahim to the Tramways Company for use as an electric Sub-Station.

20. Requesting sanction to the leases of certain lands and premises falling within set-back lines of regular streets in different wards of the City that have been allowed to be built over by leases.

21. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of Municipal land at Dadar Overbridge for a Libray to the Dadar Sarwajanik Vachanalaya.

22-23. Requesting sanction to a gratuity not exceeding (22) Rs. 129-8-0 being paid to a retired Loading Siding Bigari in the Conservancy Branch and (23) Rs. 168 to the widow of a late Mukadum in the Building Branch.

24. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance not exceeding Rs 216 being paid to a late scavenger who died while in the execution of his duties.

25. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

26. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

27. Requesting sanction to certain Municipal garden plots in the Arthur Crawford Market being leased to Mr. D. C. Amin.

28. Requesting sanction to a strip of Municipal land being leased to Government for a light trolly line at Deonar.

29. Forwarding a statement showing the number of motor vehicles taxed for the quarter ending 31st December 1926.

30. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the 1st quarter of 1927.

31. Government letter—Confirming the revised regulation No. 10 of the Pension Regulations which vests in the Schools Committee the final power of sanctioning the amount of pensions, gratuities, etc., to the employees under the Committee.

32. Letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

33. Letter from Dr. A. G. Merchant—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

34. Letter from Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—Requesting on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel that he may be granted leave of absence from the Corporation meetings upto the end of August next.

35. Letter from Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola—Requesting on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta that he may be granted leave of absence from the Corporation meetings upto the end of August 1927.

36. Letter from Mr. N. Maughan—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution appreciating his services as Drainage Engineer.

37-39. Letters from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that (37) Mr. Abubakar A. R. Begmahomed and Mr. Pothan Joseph have ceased to be members of the Building Regulations, etc., Committee; (38) Mr. Shivdas Champsy Thakkar has ceased to be a member of the Building Regulations, etc., Committee and (39) Mr. Virchand P. Shah has ceased to be a member of the Water Committee.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS—

40. From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, seconded by Mr. P. J. Marzban—For laying down that the quorum of the Special Committee meetings should be fixed at 8 members instead of at 12 as at present.

41. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai—For laying down that the quorum of the Special Committee meetings should be fixed at 10 members instead of at 12 as at present.

42. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that it is necessary for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public that a separate compartment should be provided in the local trains of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for milkmen who bring milk into Bombay from the suburbs.

43. From Mr. W. H. Neilson—For adopting Standard Time with effect from the 1st June 1927.

44. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee—For expressing opinion that on all public occasions the flag with Municipal crest, etc., should be hoisted.

45. From Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee—For referring back to the Standing Committee their resolution recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lease from Government a chawl at Naigaum and 15 more rooms in another chawl for housing certain labour staff.

46-48. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(46) For expressing opinion that the Schools Commitee should see that no clerk of the Committee's office is asked to do any kind of private work of the Chairman or any member of the Committee; (47) For obtaining a report from the Committee regarding certain expenditure incurred for getting a speech prepared which was delivered at the opening of the Ghatkopar Camp and (48) For expressing opinion that the Chairman or the Secretary of the Schools Committee should not confer with landlords for engaging new school premises unless authorised by their Rent Control Sub-Committee.

49. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mr. Mohamedally Allabux, Mr. R. K. Pirbhai, Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim, Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, Mr. A. A. R. Begmahomed and Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani—For requesting Government to declare certain Mahomedan religious holidays as public holidays under the negotiable Instruments Act.

50. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay—For abolishing the system of the election of the President of the Corporation by ballot.

51. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, seconded by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting Government that they will consult the Corporation before conferring certain powers on the Telephone Company if there is a proposal from the Company to that effect.

52-53. From Mr. B. T. Desai—For expressing opinion that (52) any person paying Rs. 5 as rent be given the right of voting at Municipal Ward elections and (53) no Corporator should be a member of certain bodies mentioned except one at a time.

54-56. From Mr. M. M. Desai—(54) For requesting the Tramways Company to charge half fares to children travelling in their Buses; (55) For requesting the Commissioner of Police to regulate motor traffic on Queen's Road so as to give free access to Railway passengers and (56) For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to take steps for the re-introduction of inter Class Compartments.

57. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should take steps to prevent horses being ridden or being led on the Hornby Vellard foot path.

58. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—For discontinuing the present practice of printing and circulating the names of candidates and their proposers and seconders for elections by the Corporation and for appointments to Municipal posts.

59. From Dr. Accacio G. Vieges—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of plans and estimates for the disposal of sewage of the northern portion of the Island at Love Grove, etc.

60. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For requesting the Representative of the Corporation on the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee to bring to the notice of the Railway authorities the inconvenience caused to passengers by the weighing of luggage at intermediate and destination stations.

61. From Mr. J. B. Bamas-Behram—For requesting the Roads and Development Committee to investigate into the grievances etc., of workmen employed in different departments of the Municipality.

62. From Mr. B. C. Parelkar—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee as to the advisability of discontinuing the practice of charging heavy fees at the K. E. M. and other Municipal Hospitals.

63-64. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(63) For requesting the Schools Committee to submit an annual return of the attendance of members at meeting of the Committee and its Sub-Committees and (64) For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of asking the owner of Bhageshwar Bhuwan, Mahim to provide septic tanks.

65-66. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(65) For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should issue permits to Municipal Councillors who intend to visit any Municipal Institution and (66) For requesting the Commissioner to issue instructions to his officers to treat Municipal Councillors visiting Municipal Institutions with the utmost courtesy.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

67. Regarding an offer of Rs. 16 lacs by Sir Ness Wadia and his brother Mr. C. N. Wadia for a hospital to be established near the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital.

68. Regarding the draft schedule of functions of the Medical Advisory Committee of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

69. Regarding the question of requiring Medical Officers in Municipal employ to give instructions to students as a part of their duties if desired by the Corporation.

70. Regarding an amendment of Sections 19 and 27 of the Municipal Act with regard to the publication of the Municipal Electoral Roll.

71. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees of the Corporation.

72. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th April, 1927.

28486

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, CANNANORE.

S. C. 137/27.

T. K ABDULLA KUTTI Plaintiff.
P. KORAN Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit stands adjourned to 21-4-27 and if the defendant does not put in his appearance on that day the suit will be declared ex-parte.

T. KRISHNAN,
Plaintiff's Vakil.

R201

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 669 of 1927.

Re: The firm of Abdulla Sheriff carrying on business at Kasai Mohalla Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: The firm of Noor Mahomed Hoosein: Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed firm of Abdulla Sheriff have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1927.

E. A. LOBEY.
Ag. Chief Clerk.
28489

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

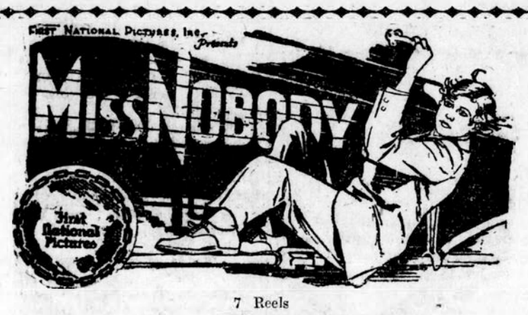
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson. Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.
In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.
Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS



7 Reels
Starring ANNA Q. NILSSON.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes
THE 1927 GRAND NATIONAL FROM START TO FINISH
The Lincoln Handicap — — — — The Dublin Dog Show.
TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Hindustan Cinema Film Co's
NEW FILM.
"HANUMAN JANMA"
or GOD MARUTI'S BIRTH
will be screened at the
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, Bombay,
2nd WEEK! 2nd WEEK!!
Commenced from Saturday, 16th April 1927
This mythological Film full of adventures and warlike scenes, especially Bal Hanuman's Fierceful fight with Black Demons, Rahu and Ketu in DARK SKY.
Worth showing to your family and children. Certainly they will be delighted.
TIMING & RATES AS USUAL.
EXTRA HOLIDAY SHOWS
On Saturday, and Sunday
Apply for Booking to:—
THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM CO.
Balaji House, Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

Lovers of Indian Music
U IQUE OPPORTUNITY.
In aid of SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA
TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS
of
INDIAN MUSIC
By
SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIMKHAN
and HIS PUPILS
PROF. KAPLESWARI BROS.
VANITA VISHRAM HALL
SANDHURST ROAD
SATURDAY, 30th April 1927, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)
SUNDAY, 1st May, 1927, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)
On SUNDAY, Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR, BAR-AT LAW, will preside and an address will be given to Prof. ABDULKARIM KHAN.
Book your seats early to avoid disappointment Prices Rs. 10, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 (exclusive of tax).
Seats may be booked at Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.

Record Picture of this Year
Maharashtra Film Co.'s
NETAJI PALKAR
RUNNING FOURTH WEEK
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Don't Miss It

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD.)
CONTINUES : : FOR ONE WEEK MORE
DON'T MISS
To see TO-NIGHT or THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S SOCIAL PHOTO-PLAY
'TRUST YOUR WIFE'
FEATURING
Miss JILOO & other known Stars
DAILY Four (4) Shows : At 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays At 3 P.M.

WEEK'S STAY ONLY!
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ.
TO-DAY, At 9-30 P. M.
SANSHAYA KALLOL
and on
THURSDAY, 28th April At 9-30 P. M
MIRAKE PRABHU
(HINDI URDU)
AT THE
RIPON THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking open at the Theatre.
Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as Heroine.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE SATIN DRILLS AND 2 CASES FANCY WOOLLEN SUITINGS.

Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 28th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting buyers:—
2 Cases White Satin Drills (62 pieces—27" width).
2 Cases Fancy Woolen Suitings (30 pieces—52" width).
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUEABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE SEA SIDE OF OLD KANTWADY, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 472 of 1916 (Eva Gonsalves V/s D. M. Cardoz and others) and by virtue of the power of Sale given by the Consent order, dated the 30th January, 1924. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 21st proximo sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land, situate at Cantwady in subdistrict of Bandra admeasuring about 976 square yards together with the dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. and Non-agricultural Nos. 21-27 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Jeao Braz Fernandes, on the East by the property of the late Gabriel Pereira and Anthony Pereira and on the South and West by the public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Daphtary Ferrira and Divan attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD
Bombay, April. 26

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 22nd to 25th April	39337	33228	—6109
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 25th. April.	2386675	2766334	—379659
SHIPMENTS. 22nd to 25th April ..			
United Kingdom		4541	— 4541
Continent ..		7368	— 7368
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	10628	15003	—4375
Total.	10628	26912	—16284
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 25th. April. ..			
United Kingdom	5739	37519	—31780
Continent ..	238008	380946	—142938
China ..	152912	302699	—149787
Japan ..	1006074	1059692	—53618
Coast Ports ..	15817	20771	— 4954
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1419276	1803077	—383801
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	6126	826	+5300
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	10450	54999	—44549

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 15th April.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	13107	11956
Bombay	25601	24485
Sind	2894	4472
Bengal	1863	1561
U. P.	181	64
Punjab	5493	11533
C. P.	4640	3669
Berar	7713	7418
N. W. F. Provinces ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	494	1248
Burma (I) ..	133	2065
Nabha State	401	..
Cambay State @ ..	298	..
Alwar State (x) ..	..	..
Total	73553	71802

1st Sept. to 25th April.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	133465*	136574
Bombay	491712*	659794
Sind	110994*	167618
Bengal	19841	21759
U. P.	174845	192652
Punjab	605342*	1033554*
C. P.	332204*	352293
Berar	727311*	575999
N. W.F. Province @ ..	578	2015
AjmerMerwar	39961	57517
Burma (I)	38943	77636
Jodhpur State	3469	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	15936	18200
Jaipur State (I)	7806	13619
Baroda State	40266	..
Nabha State	19126x	..
Cambay State @ ..	750	..
Alwar State (xx) ..	3507	..
Total	2758933	3309230

* Adjusted.
@ to 8th April.
xx to 16th April.
(+) to 30th March.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALL INDIA COTTON CROP FORECAST 1926—27.

1926-27 Acres	1926-27 Bales	1925-26 Acres	1925-26 Bales
24,976,000	4,973,000	28,491,000	6,250,000

The average out turn per acre works out to 80 lbs as compared with 88 lbs. at this time last year.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 26.

The market has ruled steady to-day and the prices both for Java and Beet Sugar are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.
The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/3 per cwt F. B H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Dec/Nov Sh. 16/6 per cwt F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment March Sh 17/1 per cwt F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/2 per cwt F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/6 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 16/9 per cwt F B H
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS.

LONDON April 25.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-7/8
Copper, Brazilers.	£—
Yellow Metal	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£25 3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£292-1/4

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.
26th April 1927.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending April 16.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2744	2061.
Bombay x	58344	69921.
Karachi	8288	31539
Madras	5410	5348
Rangoon	..(a)	3366
Tuticorin	918	3455
	75704	115690

EXPORTS.
Week ending 16th April.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	..	230
Bombay	46805	87509
Karachi	25362	52259
Madras	386	1288
Rangoon	297	2190
Tuticorin	..	..
	72850	143476

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to April 16.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	70457	45640
Bombay x	2302404	2694906
Karachi	636766	1045148
Madras	77199	70777
Rangoon	22803(a)	19870
Tuticorin	19725	19871
	3129354	3896212

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to April 16.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	15109	16480
Bombay x	1403059	1769087
Karachi	486572	739665
Madras	20305	52360
Rangoon	43485	65263
Tuticorin	10422	43618
	1978952	2686473

(a) to 9th April. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 25th April

1927.	1926
290	5387

1st Sept. to 25th April

1926-27.	1925-26
40556	93071

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 12th April.

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	9236
China	1150	5400
Japan	3000	13500
Bombay (a)	683	11554
U. S. A.	..	..
	4833	39690

1st Sept. to 12th April,

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	25945	51642
Continent	222552	292911
China	63114	102956
Japan	164722	305452
Bombay (a) ..	41366	93149
U. S. A.	5226	8175
	522925	854285

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 26.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 25th inst.

Wheat	7,687 cwts.
Linseed	18,573 ,,
Rape, Rai, & Mustardseeds	373 ,,
Gingellyseeds	13 ,,
Poppyseed	1,885 ,,
Groundnuts	6,708 ,,
Castorseed	7,212 ,,
Rice	3,106 ,,
Myrabollams	5,949 ,,
Cottonseed	3,856 ,,
Gram	2,230 ,,
Jeowar	1,204 ,,
Bairee	1,890 ,,
Coal	2,680 tons.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 25.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-23/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 3-23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	29.10
T.T. Milan on London	89.10
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 25.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c & f. Calcutta.—
June, 1st cwt 16/4-1/2
July Sept per cwt 16/6
Oct/Dec per cwt 16/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.—
July Sept per cwt 16/8-3/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt 16/8-1/2

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 26.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 6
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In; Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 14 9
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 15 0
Phoneix	,,	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303 Rachael Mill	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 0
David Mill	,,	0 15 6
Apollo Mill	,,	0 15 6
Moon Mill	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:— Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 0
Globe	,,	0 13 9
Rachael	,,	0 13 9
Palkhi	,,	0 14 3
Maher	,,	0 14 6
Kechhwa	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD:— Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— Spring (Balance) ..	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— Spring (Balance) ..	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	,,	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK 5800 Sholapur ..	,,	10 5 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 2 0
1325 Morarji ..	,,	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124 Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	7 6 0
Hindustan ..		7 6 0
E. D. Rachael ..	,,	6 4 0
SALITA:— Century	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— 777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent ..	,,	2 3 6
Apollo David ..	,,	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/8-1/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7-7/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/8-1/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 25.

Cotton-seed, Bombay.— Shipment Quoted Apl/May	£8/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay.— Shipment Offered Apl/May	£18/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Shipment Offered Apl/May	£20/10/0

COFFEE.

New York, April 25.

Coffee, Fair R/o. No. 7, quality) Spot	15-13/16

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 26.

London prices yesterday declined 1/8d for spot and forward. The cause of this declined was reported to be India selling. Reports are received that Banks are re-opened for daily work and with a view to support yen shipments of silver are likely to be made to China, caused a steadier feeling on the Shanghai Exchange. Following above news, the local market opened to for Vaishakh at 59/7 and Jaishta at 59/6 and prices registered an improvement of four annas on buying by local operators. The close was steady as under:—

Bar Silver Spot	59 6 0
Chaitra Orders	59 5 0
Vaishakh	59 10 0
Jaishta	59 9 0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 26.

The market is quiet but steady.

Bar Gold Spot	21 9 6
Vaishakh	21 9 6
Jaishta	21 9 6
National Bank	21 13 0
Chartered Bank	21 12 0
Central Bank	21 11 3
Sovereigns Ready	13 9 6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's sling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fdes. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Del. 4.85 21/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 87.10.
London—Berlin Marks 20.485.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 26.

3 months 3 23/32 per cent.
6 months 3 23/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£113
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan	£68-3/4
Conversion Loan	£ 76-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£60
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69-1/2
Consols	£55
War Loan 5 per cent	£102-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-1/2

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 25.

Scinde Good	6.25 plus .10
Scinde Fully Good	6.45 plus .10
Scinde Fine	6.65 plus .10
Bengal Good	6.35 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.55 plus .10
Bengal Fine	6.75 plus .10
Oomra Good	6.75 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.00 plus .10
Oomra Fine	7.25 plus .10
Broach Good	6.75 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	7.05 plus .10
Broach Fine	7.35 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 25.

April	13.73 plus .39
May	13.88 plus .39
June	13.96 plus .39
July	14.09 plus .41
August	14.12 plus .41
September	14.21 plus .41
October	14.23 plus .41
November	14.40 plus .42
December	14.44 plus .42
January	14.49 plus .41
February	14.50 plus .41
March	14.59 plus .41
April	14.59 plus .41
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.20 plus .20

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 25.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May 50/9
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May 51/6
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May 53/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May 52/

LINSEED.

London, April 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Paid Apl/May £17/15 0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Value May/June £17/15 0
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid & Buyers May/Aug 31/5 1/2
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May £18/12/6

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay April 26.

The Linseed market improved to-day on up-country buying and short covering. There was better demand for wheat to-day and prices improved as under:—

Linseed May opened Rs. 10/12, closed Rs. 10/13/3.

Linseed September opened Rs. 11/3, closed Rs. 11/3/9.

Wheat May opened Rs. 7/11, closed Rs. 7/11/9.

Wheat September opened Rs. 7/13/6, closed Rs. 7/14/3.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Mpktsar (Punjab), April 24.

Wheat Har	4	7	6
Wheat Ehadan	4	10	9
Wheat Asuj	4	11	6
Gram Jeth	3	9	3
Gram Har	3	9	9
Gram Asuj	3	14	0
Barley Jeth	3	3	9
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7	12	0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	14	6
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8	4	3
Cottonseeds Baisakh	3	14	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	15	6
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	3	9

READY.

Wheat	4	8	0	to	4	12 0
Gram					3	12 0
Barley					3	3 0
Rapeseeds	7	8	0	to	8	0 0
Cottonseeds					3	14 6
New Gram	3	9	0	to	3	13 0
Wheat	4	8	0	to	5	2 0

Market Arrival:—
Grain 1,000 mds.
Rapeseeds 150 mds.
Market Condition.—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 25.

May	15.03 plus .08
July	15.28 plus .08
October	15.57 plus .07
December	15.75 plus .06
January	15.79 plus .08
Middling Spot	15.35 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 25.

May	14.95 plus .10
July	15.25 plus .10
Middling Spot	14.85 plus .10

NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.

NEW YORK, 10.30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	15.09
July	15.33
October	15.62

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.03
July	15.28
October	15.57

NEW ORLEANS, 9 A.M.:—

May	15.03
July	15.33

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 25.

April	7.99 plus .22
May	8.02 plus .22
June	8.08 plus .22
July	8.18 plus .22
August	8.22 plus .22
September	8.27 plus .22
October	8.31 plus .22
November	8.34 plus .22
December	8.38 plus .22
January	8.40 plus .21
February	8.42 plus .21
March	8.46 plus .20
April	8.49 pus .21
Middling Spot	8.20 plus .13

SALES.

Liverpool, April 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indias Cotton	nil

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid & Buyer Sept/Dec 32/6
Linseed La Platea, c.i.f., tons.—
Shipment Paid A/May £15/7/6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 26

		Ready	Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		285/87
"	Fine	"		275/78
"	F.G.	"		270/73
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"		275/77
"	F.G.	"		270/72
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.		300/2
Nagpur		"		300/2
Veotmal		"		295/98
Arvi		"		295/98
Amraoti		"		287/90
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"		285/90
Mulkapur	"	"		285/88
Khandesh	"	"		285/88
Muthia	Fine	"		283/85
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"		290/95
Purna	Average	"		280/85
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"		280
Indore/Ujjain	"	"		290
Burwah Sanavad		"		285/87
Broach Fine M.G.		"	308/10	305 May
Broach F G M G				
Westerns Good			300	May/June+16
Miraj/Sangli F.G.			..	320/25
Compta F.G.M.G.			325/30	+30MayJune+27
Dhollera				May+8June+5/6
Kadi/Viramgam				

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS N. Y.—Opened Strong. on bettter Liverpool Eased off on profit taking. Improved on short covering. Closed steady. Futures 6 to 8 Points Higher. Spot Prices Advanced 10 points to 15.35c.

LOCAL.—Declined on Heavy long liquidation. Closed barely steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York May delivery. Highest 15.17 (10-10 a.m.) lowest 14.96 (12-47 p.m.).

Liverpool (10-05 a.m.) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Too much rain North-East Texas, but good rains have fallen in South Texas, where needed.

Liverpool:—(2 p.m.) General buying, heavy long liquidation. Mississippi River floods extending. Advise buying on any break.

Liverpool:—Another of our Liverpool friends cable as under:—

Flood situation critical. Cold Rainy weather continues, fore shadowing poor start. Further advance likely.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool Agents:—

Speculative buying on serious flooding Absorbing liquidation. Telegrams state planting delayed six weaks—probably work higher. z

Another correspondent:—Floods introduce material uncertainty which will remain for weeks, supplying incentive to buy. Freer long side.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—

We advise taking profit an "Longs" with a view to replacing same in easier markets.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Think the tendency higher. Favour purchase on dips."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 25th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

"Market steady on speculative buying. Advance caused by anxiety regarding floods. Speculators principal buyers."

A further Cable reads:—

"New York Cables Engineers believe lower levels will hold."

AMERICAN

Yesterday the New York futures market opened strong and prices, reacher at the highest point for May option to 15.17 during the first ten minutes on better Liverpool Advices. At this level there came in a rush of selling orders mostly in May of profit taking and prices registered a drop of 21 points May touching to 14.96. Thereafter the market ruled quiet but steady on shorts covering and closed at a net gain of 6 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 15.35c.

The Liverpool market opened firm on reports of extension of floods and prices registered further improvement on short covering and speculative buying. The close was firm at a rise of 20 to 23 points. Spot Cotton continues in small demand sales being 5,000 Bales and prices improved 13 points to 8.20d per lb. The Egyptian futures market had a firm session and prices rose 39 to 42 points.

The present upward tendency in the prices of American Cotton is purely speculative base on reports of floods and a late start of about six weeks in some sales. Before the war 14 cents per pound of American lint cotton was generally considered as a high price because it was not often exceeded and was thought to represent the then cost of production including fair profited to the growers of cotton. But since the war there has been a marked change of general opinion owing to the decrease in the value or purchasing power of money and also due to the farmers being conscious of their ability to control prices and production. Cotton at 14 cent now a days is considered cheap and good for investment and below this price when it reached during last November it was believed to be below cost of production. The existence of this belief saved the prices from falling further on investment buying and some Mills having bought cotton months and years ahead. Now we have a crop scare, which has induced further speculative support and a state of anxiety is created.

Of course it is too early to say anything about the ultimate result of the New Crop but so far it can be believed tha tthe start is late in some parts of the Cotton belt. It is useless to have much concentration upon flooded area as cotton is grown in other regions too. The reports received do not show any complaint for other states and to some extent what is lost in one part of the belt may be regained in the other.

It is possible that a succession of large crops may change public sentiment upon the question involved, but the more expectation of big crop will not do and we are inclined to agree to the prevailing bullish opinion but recommend purchases only on dips. It is needless to remind that cotton prices generally move upward during the growing period on unfavourable weather developments which are bound to come in from time to time and last year's largest crop was also once believed in a grave condition.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 26.

Owing to Brokers Association meeting the local forward market opened at 2 p.m. Following a small rise of 6 points Broach Apl/May was quoted at Rs. 298 and July/August at Rs. 304. There was absence of buying orders and prices declined on profit taking by local operators and Commission houses. Liverpool was reported to have opened 6 points lower as anticipated. The close at the Marwari Bazar session was as under.—

Broach				
Apl/May	298	298	294/12	294/12
July/Aug	304	304	299/12	299/12
Oomra				
May	285/8	285/8	280/8	280/8
July	287	287	285	255
Bengal				
May	275	— 275	273	273

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 26.

Liverpool opened 6 points lower. Japanese Mills are likely to reduce the output by 15 per cent and the resolution will be placed before the general meeting tomorrow. The forward market ruled rather steady on little covering towards the close. Later Liverpool cables showed a drop of 10 to 12 points. The close was barely stady as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	294/8	295/8	293/12	295
July/Aug	299/8	301	298/4	305 1/2
Oomra				
May	280/8	283	280/8	283
July	285	288	285	288/8
Bengal				
May	272	272	271	271

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 26.

Bengal May	272
Broach Apl/May	295
Broach July/Aug.	300
Oomra May	282
Oomra July	286

Bengal	286	279	272 264
S./P.	282	275	268 261
Rajputana	286	279	272 264
Broach	308	305	300
P./A.	324	317	310 303
Kadi			
Viramgam	315	312	307
Dholera	310	307	302
Kalajin		307	302
Surat	358	355	350
Oomra No. 3	287	282	277
C. P. No. 1	302	297	292
C. P. No. 2	295	290	285
Khandesh	283	278	273
Muthia	281	276	271
Comptah		339	335 331

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 26.

100	Japan T & Co.	Berar	289
200	Japan T & Co.	Sanavad	289
100	Japan T & Co.	Anjangam	287 1/2
100	Volkart Bros.	Mjyagam	305
200	Toyomankwa	Broach	305
200	G. G. Kesha	Berar	288/289
100	G. G. Kesha	Muthia	284
100	Colaba Land	Sangli	325
100	S. J. David	Western	300
100	Don Mill	Broach	303
100	Forbes & Co.	Mukran	279

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 25.

Silver:—Market closed quiet.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 25.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1/2

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 26.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,06,426	2,87,550
Central India ..	960	2,69,738	3,46,708
Barsi and Nagar	148	1,84,953	1,99,400
Hyderabad-Gaorani		65,101	70,923
Berar	384	5,41,174	4,54,608
Central Provinces	216	2,22,077	2,34,313
Total Oomras..	1,708	15,89,469	15,93,507
Dholera	288	1,26,558	2,07,829
N.W. Provinces ..		54,267	1,27,360
Rajputana ..	320	44,822	94,272
Sind-Punjab ..	202	1,11,891	2,67658
Broach		4,407	1,44,641 3,06,748
Coompta & Dharwar		1,617	66,541 58,535
Westerns-Northerns		431	30,826 39,382
Cocoanada ..			403 1,496
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5	9841 12,600
Persian			3,794 2,933
American.. ..			1,57,249 2,063
Egyptian and African		272	46,322 49,347
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		51	2,604
Total		9,250	23,86,675 27,66,334

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to. 21st Aprfl.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1401	2,44,528	4,08,006
Japan & China	1.700	11,49,926	13,47,517
Coast Ports ..		14,152	29,642
Up-country by Rail		85,221	58,732
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		12,945	17,749
Total		3,101 15,06,772	18,52,646

STOCK EXCHANGE.

RATHER STEADY

Bombay, April 26.

Mill shares opened at about the closing quotation of and fluctuated within narrow limits and the middle session it eased off a little beat towards the close improved and closed steady.

We quote.—Fazal 927/8, B. Dyeing 921/4 Century 421/4, Pearl 577/8, Pahaney 267/8, Indore 367/8, Bleaching 222/8, Crescent 205, Nagpur 533/12, Swadeshi 532/8, New Great 331/4, Tata Def. 213/12, Tata Ord. 64/4, Tata Hydro 1068/12, Burma 681/4. Alcock 307/8.

Tata Steel opened at 216/4 gone down to 214/14 closed at 213/12 and that of ordinary after having touched to 64, closed 64/4. Tata Hydro were steady closed at 1068/12. Alcock firm at 307/8, Bombay Steam and Scindia were in good request all the time and changed hands at 16/6. Tata second preference wanted at 90/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank were in demand fully paid 1497/8 and contributories wanted at 372/8. While Bank of India closed at 78 and Central 29/2 sellers.

The Cement shares Bundi were in good demand closed at 24/4 with buyers.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotation.	Rs.	Divd.	Rs.	as.
Bank of India ..	50'		22		78	
Baroda	50		4		84	
Central Cooperative	50		2		68	8
Centfal 25 ..	25		11		29	2
Hastern ..	£59	p.c.			80	XD
Imperial ..	500		40		1497	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125		16		372	8
Union			50		4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.						
Bund	10		..		24	4
Central India Mining	10		42Y		26	8
Indian Cement O.	350		..		166	4
Katul Cement O.	100		..		173	12
Kaini Cement D.	40		..		650	
Punjab Cement O.	10		..		7	7
Shivrajpur ..	10		8Y		45	
RAILWAY COMPANIES						
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11	p.c.		865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10	p.c.		148	
Central Province	100	7	1p.c.		104	
Dhond Baramati	10	6	p.c.		99	
Guzerat.. ..	10	5	p.c.		92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5	p.c.		101	
Larkana ..	100	5.	p.c.		86	8
Mandro Bhon ..	90	5	p.c.		83	
Pachora Janmer	100	5	p.c.		90	
Sara Shirajgunj	100	5	p.c.		99	
Sialkot Narowji	100	5	p.c.		110	
cind Light ..	100	12	p.c.		150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8	p.c.		685	
Upper Sind. Light	100	4	p.c.		80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.						
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		..		213	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		..		240	16
India Steam ..	15/0/		..		16	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.						
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5	p.c.		78	
Andhra Valley O.	1000		..		847	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000		..		965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50		218		140	10
Bombay Tramways P.	150		1/8		67	
Karachi Electricity	100		6		102	
Surat Electricity	100		..		75	
Tata Hydro-Elect. O.	1,000		40		1066	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7	p.c.		992	8
Tata Power O...	1000		..		576	4
Tata Power P.	1,000		..		845	
PRESS COMPANIES.						
BParsiress			..		435	
Abroaj	500		..		160	
Fort	475		..		250	
Harvey & Saba. Patny	500	20/35			1030	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8			205	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	150		..		220	
New Berar	500		80		780	
New East India	1,000				925	
New Mofussil P.	400		40		565	
New Prince of Waies ..	500		61		510	
Volkert ..	500		40		530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.						
Alcock Ashdown	100		..		307	8
Balapur Co., Ltd.	76		..		21	8
B. Burma T. Corpo. ration Ltd., ..	125		20		681	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New ..	0		8		205	Pre
Burma Corporation	10		0/6		9/8	XD
Bombay Ugand	80		Nil		33	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8		0/6		6	7
Indo-Burma Petroleum ..	100		..		182	8
Jost Engineering	180		20		140	
Mckenzie ..	100		30		337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100		..		30	
Port Canning ..	1,000		50Y		650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	250	6	p.c.		130	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		..		90	8
Tata Iron Defd.			..		213	12
Tata Iron & Steel Co. O. ..	75		..		64	4
Thacker ..	50		..		115	
Telephone ..	50		Nil		40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Empire of India	60		228		1000	
Industrial & Prudential	6	2	p.c.		4	14
Jupita			..		5	
New India ..	25				22	
Oriental Life. ..	100	30	p.c.		1650	
Vulcan	10	0/8/0			5	2
Bombay Life...	20				32	
MILLS.						
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100		10		422	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 26.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/11.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/13.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87|0.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103|8.
Tone of market:—Delivery 16th May, 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 79/3 1945/55 Rs. 103/10 steady.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 25.

Demand Bills	485.31

Alliance ..	100	..	30			
Apollo	50	..	8			
Assur Viries ..	400	..	3			
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210			
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	351		4	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6		4	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	25	25	921		4	
Bombay Industrial	108	..	6		4	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70			
Brandbury ..	250	nil	290			
Broach Fine Counts	50	..	75			
Century ..	100	10y	421		4	
Central India O.	100	16	532		8	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470			
Ceylon	100	..	40			
Colaba Land & Mill	100	65	141		4	
Crecent ..	100	4	205			
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	260			
David	500	..	250			
Kurla	100	..	170			
Dawn	250	55	710			
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	1	0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	267		8	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135			
Elphinstone O.	700	..	24		8	
Emperor Edward			215			
Fazullbhoy ..	100	25	927		8	
Finlay	1,000	nil	150	XD		
Framjee Petit ..	100	..	600			
Gokak	100	5	132		8	
Hindoostan ..	1,009	125	1775			
Indian Bleaching etc.	100		2.2		8	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150			
Indore Malwa Unitedd	100	10	367		6	
Jainshed O. ..	250	..	70			
Kanau Makanji	nil	..	115			
Kilachand ..	25	..	3		1	
Kohinoor ..	500		1177		8	
Laxmi Cotton ..	1000	150	5950	XD		
Madhovrao Scindia	100	..	24			
Madhowji Dharmsi	100	..	140			
Madras United..	250	15	500			
Manechkee Petit	1,000	30	1550			
Mathradas ..	100	..	76		4	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90			
Morarjee Gocu.-das	1,000		2200			
Model Mills Nagpur ..	250		130			
Mysore	53	4	130			
New City of Bombay	100	10	170			
New Great ..	300	nil	332		2	
OsmansbaWi (100)	75	75	60			
Pear	250	8	577		8	
Phoenix ..	100	10	425			
Premier.. ..	100		11			
Sassoon Cotton	100		20			
Sassoon Silk ..	500		630			
Sholapur ..	1,000	200	8550			
Simplex ..		100	175			
Sir Shapurji Brocha		100	32		8	
Standard ..		500	1645			
Swadeshi ..		500	532		8	
Swan			160			
Tata Mill O. ..		5	97/8			
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2650	XD		
Vishnu Pr. ..	500	35	650			
Western India Spng.			915			

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad ..	422 8 XD
Bombay Cotton	351 4
Bombay Dying	922-8 922-8 918-12 921-4
Century ..	422-8 422-8 420 421-4
Central India ..	532-8
Colaba Land ..	141/4
Crescent ..	206-4 206-4 205 206
Edward Sassoon	135
Fazulbhoy ..	928-12 928-12 928-4 928-4
Finalays ..	150
Globe	35
Gokak	131/4
Indian Bleaching	210
Indore Malva ..	367/8
Kohinoor ..	1177/8
Mandhowjee ..	140
Marhurahas ..	76/4
Meyer Sassoon	90
Mysore ..	130
New Great ..	331-4
Pearl	577-8
Pabany ..	267/8
Phonix	425
Simplex ..	175
Swadesh ..	532/8
Swan Mills ..	160
Tata Mills ..	97/8
Govt. Paper 5 1-2 per cent.	79/2/6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.	108/9/6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Nomination Day for C Ward bye-election.

THURSDAY, April 28.

Benefit Performance in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Mail steamer "Naldera" with mails of 14th inst., expected at 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of Bombay Presidency Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, the Science Institute, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Naldera" with English mails of April 14 due at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 29.

Intermediate Examination in Science Results, University Hall, 2-30 p.m.

Intermediate Examination in Science Results, University Hall, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 30.

The S. S. "Mooltan" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants Chamber, Quarterly meeting, 3 p.m.

St. Teresa's High School, Annual Prize Distribution, St. Xavier's College Hall, 5 p.m., Major-General E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C. M. G., presiding.

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants Chamber, Quarterly Meeting, 3 p.m.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER BOMBAY.

The First Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Saturday, (the 30th instant) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

There will be an annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, at the Science Institute, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of gramophone music will broadcast by the Bombay Presidency adio Club on Wednesday the 27th instant. om 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6.30 to 7.45 .m. Call-sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 me es.

IN AID OF SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY

Under the presidentship of Mr. Bhaskerrao Jadhav, the Pathare Prabhu Literary amateurs will present their popular play "Danavilila" at the Badiwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, on Friday, (the 29th instant) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

LECTURE ON ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Prof. Maganlal T. Vyas, M.A., will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort), to-day Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject: "Some Pioneering Schools of England," illustrated by Lantern slides. The lecture is open to the public.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The death rate in Bombay during March was 24 as compared with 42, the decennial average and 29 for the preceding month.

The deaths from Plague, Small-pox, Enteric Fever, Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases showed an increase as compared with the figures for the preceding month.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 5-45 pm. (S. T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall to consider the report of the Tramways and Telephone Committee of the Municipal Corporation about the Tramways fare.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 1.30 a.m. the following day.

The clan line s.s. "Macfadyen" arrived in London on the evening of 24th instant. The clan line s.s. "Hesione" left Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd and the clan line ss. "Malcolm" left Suez on the evening of the 22nd.

BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSN.

In accordance with the Rule No. 8 of the above Association Members of the said Association were invited to send in their nomination forms by the 19th instant to fill in 21 seats on the Committee of Management. Only 21 members responded to this call and they were declared elected for the Managing Committee. Their names are given below:—

Messrs. N. H. Kanji, H. P. Shroff, N. B. Mhatre, M. J. S. Dharamsey, J. D. Nagda, J. D. Meisheri, K. Mulji, J. E. Papa, R. O. Tanna, U. N. M. Kadvani, U. H. M. Kadvani, N. Teijpal, L. Khiasey, M. D. Aya, M. N. Shanghvi, R. Meghaji, G. Jivandas, J. G. Nensey, A. B. Poncha, Doongarsey Jeram, C. B. Nagda, and B. C. Shah.

WHAT B. N. R. STRIKE COST.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The report of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee shows that due to the strike in February, there has been a drop of 117 lakhs of rupees in the income.—Free Press.

PARSIS AND POLITICS

A COSMOPOLITIAN GATHERING ON SUNDAY

As political questions do not properly fall within the purview of the Mazdayasni Mandal which was originally started purely for religious and social purposes, it has been decided by a special resolution passed by the Mazdayasni Mandal, that in future its principal aim and object would be to promote the welfare of the community and the country, in all matters pertaining to politics.

In pursuance of this resolution, the first political meeting under the auspices of the said Mandal will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday (1st May) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at which the well-known Parsee Nationalist Mr. M. K. Patel will deliver a lecture on "The present political situation in India, with special reference to the Hindu-Muslim Unity and the part played by the Parsis in the political evolution of the country." Mr. Rusi Bhesania will render music on "Indian Unity and Brotherhood." Mr. Pherozsha Jehangir Murzban will preside. Members of all communities are invited to attend the meeting.

"CURSE OF IGNORANCE."

The Standing Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay exhibited the film "Curse of Ignorance" on Monday at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to a crowded house of municipal men and women teachers. Municipal teachers mustered strong to learn something about one of the greatest pitfalls in life and one saw in the audience many members of the Municipal Schools Committee including Mrs. Shafi Tyabjee and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai. Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Dr. Socrates Noronha, Chairman and Secretary of the National Baby Week were also present.

It is evident that this film which is a local production and embodies the evil effects of venereal diseases is scoring a great success in all quarters. It has never failed to draw an audience, beginning with H. E. the Governor of Bombay wherever it has been shown in this city. The Committee have a programme of shows for colleges, public institutions and chawls which will be accompanied by a small educational exhibition to enhance the value of the instruction obtained from the screen.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

PUBLIC MEETING ON MAY 4TH.

Under the joint auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Presidency Association, Matunga Residents' Association, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay Humanitarian League, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsee Rajkiya Sabha, Thana Railway Passengers' Association, Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay Shroff Association, Bombay Rice Merchants' Association and Grain Merchants' Association, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (the 4th proximo) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to observe the "Passengers' Day. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., will preside.

Passengers' Day will be observed in Calcutta on the same day when public meetings are organized by the All-Bengal Railway Passengers' Association, Calcutta.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION' BOMBAY

The half yearly general meeting of the Mysore Association was held on Sunday, the 24th instant at its premises in Matunga Rao Saheb K. Ramaswamy presiding. The Secretary presented the report of the working of the Association during the last six months which recorded satisfactory progress, the membership of the Association having made a steady increase to 104. The Association has been able to secure decent premises for itself. A number of papers and journals have been made available for the use of the members. The sports side of its activities showed good progress the football team coming in for particular attention. A school Committee has been formed to consider the proposal to run a school for the children of the Canarese speaking population. A Committee is now sitting to consider the details regarding the proposal to start a co-operative bank for the benefit of the members of the Association. The Association thus recorded considerable activity in several directions, th Managing Committee having met every fortnight to transact business.

Great enthusiasm was evidenced at the proposal which was read by the president and the vice-president in neat speaches to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the accession of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore The proposal was warmly welcomed and a Committee was formed to concert measures for the proper observance of the happy occasion.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and cheers for H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and H. M. the King Emperor the meeting terminated.

ANOTHER BATCH OF HAJ PILGRIMS

There was an unusual rush in the Prince's Dock on Tuesday when about 1450 Hajis left for Jeddah by S. S. "Dara" from "E" shed. The Pilgrims were first disinfected which process took nearly three hours. The Port Health Officer personally supervised the disinfection and embarkation while Dr. Miss Turkhad examined the lady pilgrims and supervised their disinfection. The Anjumane Khuddaman Nabi provided iced water and sherbat to the Hajis while the members of the Haj Committee looked to the comforts of the pilgrims till they left the shore.

ATIYA BEGUM'S HOSPITAL SHOW.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

The very name of "Buddah" inspires one with adorable awe and respect. The various talents that will be displayed on Thursday at the Excelsior Theatre from 6 to 8 p.m. will be sufficiently comprehensive to enable the admirer to review the aesthetic and noble aspirations of the mystic aspects of "Buddah's" glorious life. The costumes—tyes—colouring, will be the final triumph of dignified simplicity and beauty of character, and setting of stage effect.

Miss Mani Patel as Jehanara Begum will be robed in an ancient historical royal robe of a Queen (lent by the kind courtesy of a Princess) Mme. Ayesha, a Russian Muslim lady—Mrs. Bacheha and others will appear in the roles of high-born Princesses who became disciples of 'Buddah''. Miss Zubeida and Miss Shahzadi will dance the Arti dance at the Temple of Boronabodour. Miss Winefred possesses the frail delicate beauty to look a fine Museum piece of Jade of the Ming period. An attractive feature will be an orchestra of real Chinese music which will be rendered by real Chinese ladies while the White Jade is being shown.

Pundit Misra has organised the drama of Emperor Shah Jehan, and also a social piece. Mr. Mohan Bhowani will admirably represent "Buddah" in strength and repose of expression and manner. Shaikh Ghulam Rasul is the originator of the War Dance of the Maori Lord. He performs this with such weird fantasticism that he deserves praise. A scene from Alaudin will display the essential elements of luxury and richness, which characterises the immoral pages of Arabian Nights Tales. Pundit Misra will appear in the role of Shahe Jehan. Mr. Dost Jan Mohammed will appear as the Prince of Rajagrihi, a disciple of "Buddah".

The great impulse of spontaneous and unstinted co-operation, which is being given by ladies and gentlemen to do their very best, points to the complete success of the performance. Mr. Ardeshir is responsible for all the expensive setting, costume, and jewels. No pains have been spared in giving the necessary accuracy and precision in details.

PEDDAR ROAD MOTOR SMASH

MORE PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED

Further hearing of the Peddar Road smash case was resumed in the Court of Mr. G. R. Khaitaz Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. S. G. Velinkar defended Russa Mehta: the accused.

Sergeant Louis attached to the agripada police station was the first witness examined. He said that he was on "out duty" on the night of the accident and described in detail what he saw.

Cross-examined by Mr. Belinkar witness said that he had given evidence before the Coroner.

Witness correcting his statement that both the right wheels were on the footpath said that only the rear wheel was resting on the footpath. Witness could not say if he noticed any mark on the kerb stone where the car was standing. Before the car came in contact with the tree wheel mark ran parrall with the Kerb one foot inwards. That would be the spot at which the car mounted the footpath.

Continuing witness said that when he spoke to the accused at the hospital he seemed to be sober although he smelt of liquor. He sold him that the accident had occurred through the fact that his eyes were blinded by the dazzling lights of a car coming from the opposite direction. The car had skedded and there was s thuu.

NEXT WITNESS.

Sergeant P. E. Winton was next examined. He stated that he first got the information of the accident from Mr. Wadia of Wolsely motor company at the Gamdevi Police Station.

He went to the spot and made inquiries. Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Plan maker of the P. W. D. who made a plan of the scene of the accident was next examined.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A BEER PROSECUTION

SMART SENTENCE IMPOSED

Mr. J. N. Mehta the presiding Magistrate at the Girgaum police Court concluded the hearing of the case in which a Pathan, Bala Abdulla, was arrested by the Excise Department for selling beer without a license. Mr. Atharde, Excise Inspector, told the Court that acting on information received, he secured the services of a bogus customer and asked him to approach the accused for the sale to him of a dozen bottles of beer. The bogus customer got into touch with the accused who sold him the required number of bottles. At a given signal, Mr. Atharde with his men rushed into the shop and found marked coins on the person of the accused. The latter showed a good deal of fight and freely assaulted the excise constables but was eventually overpowered by Mr. Atharde. His worship remarked that the case was one which required a smart sentence and awarded the accused six weeks hard labour.

CANCELLATION OF CURRENCY NOTES

AGAINST SALE OF STERLING SECURITIES

STATEMENT FROM GOVERNMENT DEMANDED

CALCUTTA, April 25.

In connection with the action taken by the Government of India in cancelling currency notes in the current financial year against the sale of sterling securities in the paper currency reserve to the extent of four million pounds, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Finance Department, says that if it was necessary to place the Secretary of State in funds, it was open to him to sell Council bills, or for the Government of India, to buy sterling in the market. The Chamber asks the Government to make a full statement of the reasons and circumstances under which the action taken by them has been deemed to be either lawful, or in the interest of the country.—A. P.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

MILL WORKERS DEMAND A HOLIDAY

A public meeting of the Mill Workers was held on Sunday the 24th instant at Ghorapdeo, when Messrs. Khot, Editor, "Rangarjina" and Masurkar spoke on Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration and passed the following resolution unanimously to be sent to the Mill Owners' Association:—

"As Shivaji Tercentenary celebrations will be observed throughout India during the week commencing from 3rd May 1927, this meeting of the Mill Workers requests the Mill Owners' Association to give a public holiday on Tuesday 3rd May 1927, to enable the Mill Workers to take part in the celebrations."

COTTON PRICES,

AMERICAN VS. INDIAN

On the question of market values, Mr. W. A. Lindsay, C.S.I. C.I.E., Indian Trade Commissioner in London, had something to say in favour of Indian cotton in a lecture recently delivered before the East India Association at the Caxton Hall. The first point noticed in a comparison of prices of Indian and American cotton during the past few years was, he said, the tremendous rise which occurred owing to war conditions. The second point is the gap that developed between the two levels. Both points had an intimate bearing on India's cotton problem. The point to note was that Indian cotton prices did not rise in proportion to the rise in American prices. That was chiefly due to the fact that for two or three years in succession India was lucky in having bumper cotton crops at a time when the American crop were short Although Indian cotton prices were not able to follow American to the same dizzy heights, the loss was made up to India in a larger output. But there was a further point of interest to note in this connection—namely, that the relative values of American and Indian cotton in the last year or two had drawn closely to each other. In fact, the margin between the two-price levels was much narrower in January, 1927, than at any earlier period, even during the pre-war season 1913-14. As the great advantage that Indian cotton gives to the Indian mills over foreign mills spinning American or Egyptian cottons is that of cheapness, the effect on the Indian industry can be understood when, for instance, Indian cotton, as it was in January, 1927, comes very close to the price of American cotton. The advantage of cheapness has in cases of that sort been reduced to almost nothing and this point is of the greatest importance to Indian textile manufacturers.—(Commerce).

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	April 26.
Previous Closing Rate	15.03
To-day's Opening Rate	14.83
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closing Rate	14.82
Difference	—.21

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	April 26.
Previous Closing Rate	8.02
To-day's Opening Rate	7.96
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.92
Difference	—.10
Broach April/May Expectation	292

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	April 26.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
	0 3 0 higher.
Silver Forward	25 15 0
	0 3 0 higher.

Tone of Market.—India bought.

'ALL-BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

FINALS AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 26.

Despite the counter-attraction of the Band at Land's End, the entertainment at Chapel Road and Corpus Christi procession at the convent a fair assembly of spectators were present at the finals of the All-Bandra Tennis Tournament.

The two games left undecided were played out on Sunday evening prior to the distribution of the trophies. The F. C. Annesley Challenge Cup for the Gent's Open Singles was easily annexed by A. C. Pereira who did spring a surprise on P. H. Pereira and won in two straight sets of 6—0 and 6—3.

The Mixed Doubles game which followed was a very interesting one in as much as the ladies had most of the decision in their hands. The victory of the runners-up in the first set, gave P. H. Pereira rather too much of confidence and thus the next two sets were lost. Mrs. Gould with her fine display was a great asset to her partner A. C. Pereira who could easily and confidently rest assured that his partner was quite safe.

After the games, Mr. S. M. Barucha, Collector, presented the trophies to the following successful contestants:—

Handicap Singles: Winner: Mr. C. Gonsalves. Runner-up: Mr. J. O. Gonsalves.

Open Gents Singles: The F. C. Annesley Cup.—Winner: Mr. A. C. Pereira Runner-up: Mr. P. H. Pereira.

Ladies' Singles:—Winner: Mrs. M. Haslam. Runner-up: Mrs. E. P. Gould.

Gentlemen Doubles:—Winner: Messrs. G. M. Rose and A. C. Pereira, Runner-up Messrs. P. N. Pereira and P. G. Gollekeri.

Mixed Doubles:—Winners: Mrs. E. P. Gould and Mr. A. C. Pereira, Runners-up: Mrs. M. Haslam and Mr. P. H. Pereira.

A consolation prize for the best and luciest loser was awarded to Mr. Haz. Gonsalves. The report of the tournament had announced that Mr. E. T. Robinson would be presenting a challenge cup for the Doubles.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

(From Our Corespondent.)

BANDRA, April 26.

The guests of the School Committee of St. Aloysius' School were afforded a very pleasant evening on Sunday on the occasion of the distribution of prizes. The Rev. D. D'sa vicar of St. Andrews' presided. The programme of action songs and an operatta entitled "Babes in the wood" was not only rendered well but also marked a distinct progress of the students through the indefatigable efforts of the Rev. Principal and staff. After the musical programme had had its course, Mr. Thomas D'Mello of the School Committee, read the annual report. This little school only a secondary one too, counts no less than 400 pupils on its roll and the Scout movement in this Institution under Scoutmaster Quadros has been firmly and fully rooted.

The Rev. President then distributed the prizes to the successful students, encouraging each recipient with a few words. Thereafter in a short and eloquent speech the Rev. President exhorted the parents to co-operate with the school in furthering the welfare of this institution and congratulated the staff, principal, and students on the success of the evening's function.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 26.

New York.—In the important speech at the dinner of the United Press President Coolidge emphasised that the United States Foreign policy was to promote peace and goodwill throughout the world. He hoped for a settlement of the America-Mexican dispute provided Mexico paid full compensation for any American property taken. He emphasised that America was merely protecting the Americans and their property in Nicaragua and dwelt on the American friendship with China. He declared that the United States only desired to assist and encourage every legitimate aspiration of China for unity and freedom. They did not wish to pursue any course of aggression against the Chinese. They were there to prevent aggression against the Americans. While they would maintain dignity of their Government and insist on proper respect being paid to their authority, their actions would always be those of a friend, solicitons for the well-being of the Chinese people.—Reuter.

TRIVANDRUM, April 26.

At the Travancore Legislative Council which commenced its session to-day interpellation on the Brookbond Scheme elicited the reply from the Government that the final verdict on the matter would rest with the Council. The Travancore Cinematograph Bill was passed and the Mines and the Minerals Bill was taken up for discussion.—A. P.

BANGALORE, April 26

In view of the fact that there is strong public opinion in favour of the privilege of admitting women into public bodies and in accordance with the resolution passed in the February session of the Mysore Legislative Council, the Government of the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that disqualification be removed so as to enable women to stand for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. It is also expected that lady members will be nominated to both the newly reconstituted Assembly and the Council.—A. P.

'NO MONEY' HENCE NO GROUNDS

CITY'S MISERABLE PLIGHT

COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL TO MAGNATES

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

HORSE STABLES IN MUNICIPAL MARKET.

Consideration was given to the report of the Markets and Gardens Committee in regard to the horse boxes used by the Superintendent of Markets.

The Commissioner in his letter dated the 13th January 1927, said:—

The stables in Arthur Crawford Markets appear to have been constructed some forty years ago to allow the Superintendent of Markets to keep the horses necessary for his official duties there before the days of motor cars. The Superintendent is enjoying the same privileges attached to his office as were allowed to his predecessor and while it is not desirable that he should increase his income by letting out his stables on rent there is no objection to his utilising them for such purposes as he wishes provided that this utilisation does not interfere with his efficiency or damage the Municipal property. He has managed to quadruple the yield of milk from 2 lbs. to 9lbs. a day. The milk produced is mainly distributed to hospitals for the feed of infants in special cases at prices which are just adequate to cover expenses, but in several cases where the parties concerned were in poor circumstances it has been supplied free of cost.

The Committee recommended to record Commissioner's letter. Dr. M. F. Bisni moved that the report be approved and adopted. Dr. M. N. Bulsara moved an amendment that horse stables should not be let to outsiders.

The Commissioner referring to the selling of goats milk by the Superintendent of Markets, said he was not making any profit from the sale of goat's milk. He was entitled to sell milk to outsiders and as far as he knew the goat's milk was supplied to two hospitals.

MR. CHINOY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr R. M. Chinoy moved another amendment that such stalls as were not required by the Superintendent should be let out by the Municipality.

Dr. Bulsara withdrew his amendment and the amendment of Mr. Chinoy being put to the vote was carried.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Another report of the same Committee was in regard to providing open spaces in the city. The Committee recommended.

That in view of the financial stringency of the Municipality, the comprehensive scheme of providing open spaces in all parts of the City be held in abeyance for the present.

That the Commissioner be requested to afford facilities to the public by letting out to Clubs, Associations, etc., for cricket, tennis, and other games the existing open spaces and grounds, on payment of a nimonal rental.

Dr. M. F. Bisni moved that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted.

DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas' moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL TO FINANCIAL MAGNATES.

The Commissioner said the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Government kept in view for a considerable number of years the desirability of providing open spaces for recreation. He appealed to the financial magnates of the City to come forward with a few lacs of rupees to assist the Municipality to open more open spaces for recreation grounds.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

PROTEST AGAINST UNAUTHORISED PUBLICATION

At a meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday, the following resolution was passed:—

(a) That the Schools Committee have read with regret the proceedings published in details in the "Indian National Herald" about the Schools Commitee's meeting held yesterday, (viz. Monday the 25th April 1927) in connection with the acceptance of the resignation of the Secretary, though the reporters were asked not to report certain portions of the discussion.

(b) That the Secretary be requested to thank the editors of all the other morning papers for having acceeded to the Committee's request and they be requested to continue the same attitude towards the Committee in future.

(c) That the Secretary be requested to communicate at once to all the evening papers not to publish in their evening papers the portions of the proceedings in detail.

DR. BERNHARDI SOHN,
EILENBURG,

One of the foremost and oldest manufacturers of artificial stone machinery and also hollow block and cement block machinery manufacturers are now represented in India by

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Those who intend to purchase such machinery are requested to communicate with Mr. Bapasola at the above address.

FOR SOUND PRACTICAL TRAINING IN
ACCOUNTANCY, AUDITING, BANKING, SECRETARIAL
and other Courses for G. D. A., L.C.C., Corporation of Accts., Incorporated Secretaries' and Institute of Bankers' Exams., it will be in your interest to enrol at

BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

Best Staff, individual attention, fees moderate and payable by instalments. Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

SPECIAL CLASSES will be shortly Started for "D. COM. M. C." EXAMS. of the INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co.
of 119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department. The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of:—

(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY APRIL 27, 1927.

THE UPLIFTERS.

The process of explaining Indian aspirations to the ruling classes in Great Britain, so dear to the heart of the Moderate school of politicians in India, is evidently not on the wane. It did suffer a set-back in the hey-day of the Non-co-operation movement and the "button-holing brigades" from India going in "deputation" to their spiritual home, England, and patiently striving to waylay a member of Parliament here, and a radical journalist there and beseeching them to be "friends of India", were then definitely out of countenance. The Moderate politician thought in those days that he had very nearly lost his job; there was no "joie de vivre" for him in the political activity which surged and swelled round him, an activity to which the politics of patient and humble protest and of long-winded petitions was taboo. But now that the politically-minded class in India is evidently willing to forget Jallianwalla and its unpleasant implications, the Moderate politician feels he is coming into his own. It is a futile hope, but he is doing his level best for India—preferably in England.

Of these efforts to secure "sympathy" and "good-will" for India in England the latest is that of Mr. Surendra Nath Mullick, who in his address to the East India Association in London on Western influence on Bengal life, began with paying fulsome compliments to Britain's work in India and ended with a pathetic hope that the "British and Indian races should join in a spirit of co-operation and loving surrender" to make the great experiment of the "gigantic uplift" of India a success. Mr. Mullick flattered the "uplifters" in unctuous phraseology, telling them that it was by a "mysterious process of divine selection" that the "broad-minded" people of the British Isles were "selected" for the task of this gigantic uplift. They were people with "wonderful powers of energy and patience" and they had let loose in Bengal, the "first province" to derive the benefit of the handiwork of these "uplifters," a joint force, which Mr. Mullick thought was really a "result of three forces." This flower of Bengal Moderatism, who has won his way to a seat on the India Council, by that mysterious process of bureaucratic selection whose influence is so powerful in this country, did not condescend to enquire who "selected" these upliftors, whether it was the right of the sword that decided the selection or the manner in which Clive dealt with Umichand in that little matter of a forged paper. But let that pass. The selected upliftors are here and we have to deal with them as best we can. When Mr. Mullick expatiated, however, on the working of the three forces in India, British administration, Western education and Christian missions, which, he was good enough to acknowledge, had "undermined the traditional forms in all aspects of life in India", it is a pity he contended himself with the feeble wish that the time had now come for "a proper readjustment of the background of ideas in the Indian mind" which, in his opinion, must be made "through a rational synthesis of the Western and Eastern conceptions of life." The difficulty is how to secure this "rational synthesis "when Indian public men of the type of Lord Sinha, who supported Mr. Mullick at the discussion which followed his lecture, emphasize the benefits of Western civilization to India, and protest against "the comments of Bengal newspapers decrying everything Western."

It is erroneous to suppose that the Press in India is anxious to decry everything Western. It is drawing a false picture of the present discontents in India to read into them merely a desire of going back to ancient forms of Indian life in sullen resentment with the mechanical advance which Western civilization brings in. What New India desires is a happy combination of the desirable features of Western civilization with those of the East, not a blind, slavish imitation of the West. It is a libel on Nationalist India to say that it spurns the mechanical benefits of Western civilization. Its apprehension, against it were very aptly expressed by Mr. Anil Baran Roy in his article we published yesterday. "Europe depends upon mechanical organisation", he declared, "and the more these machines of government or society fail, the more they apply themselves to the perfection of the mechanical forms and artificial organisations." Mr. Roy rightly emphasizes that the genius of India was quite different. "The conception of life adopted by the ancient Indian politicians was to allow the free growth of life in all sorts of autonomous centres. They had machinery of organisation, but the mechanical part of it was secondary, subordinate; the principle of life, the 'Swadharma' of every group or centre was the primary thing " And what is the principle of life for the Indian in the India of to-day? Does it not consist in existing for the sake of making the lives of the foreigners who hold his country in their grip more prosperous and more contented? If he resents doing it he is a "disloyal" person, who is "inherently incapable" of appreciating the benefits of good government. Those who talk of "co-operation and loving surrender" so that the British and Indian races may join in the great work of "uplifting" India ought to ask themselves how far the "loving surrender" and the co-operation" are being practised in England in advancing the progress of India towards real self-government. A Commission will shortly be constituted to examine the Indians' fitness for a further dose of "Reforms". But the British race arrogates to itself a position of superiority and considers that the British Parliament alone is the "sole judge" of the time and extent of India's advance towards self-government. If the professions about co-operation and joint endeavours were sincere, British politicians would not treat with contempt the legitimate demand of Indians that the revision of the Constitution must be the result of joint consultation between the accredited representatives of the two countries. Not only is that demand treated with contempt, but no real representatives of the Indian people are to be allowed to pollute even the Royal Commission by being asked to be its members. How is it possible to expect the Indian to believe that the angle of vision of the British people towards his efforts for obtaining real freedom for his country has changed or will ever change when he notices that on every side he is compelled to live in a narrow, cribbed atmosphere, unable to assert his voice for the security and promotion of those ideals of life which he thinks and has a right to think are best suited for him? He is always ready for honourable co-operation, for co-operation which is not an insult to his self-respect. But it is too late in the day for the Mullicks and Sinhas of this land to hope that he will continue to make "loving surrenders" in spite of the kicks and rebuffs he receives.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEAD.

The President of the Congress is evidently busy in Calcutta, not only in settling the differences between the two sections of the Provincial Committee but also in creating a suitable atmosphere for the reception of some of his important proposals to be placed before the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. Addressing a meeting held to protest against the continued incarceration of Sj. Subash Bose and others, Mr. Iyengar stated only the bare truth when he characterised the unjustified detention of the prisoners as "a naked act of despotism" and the excuse put forward by Government as "frivolous". But not content with these words of protest, the President laid his finger unerringly on the three cardinal needs of our public life, namely, "the recreation of national life, the reorganisation of the Congress and the sinking of personal differences." Only when these needs are satisfied can our protests be rendered effective. This is indeed an excellent lead that Mr. Iyengar has given to the meeting of the A.I.C.C., which will assemble in Bombay within a few days. He has also done well to emphasize the necessity of convoking a National Assembly or a Convention Parliament and of starting "a mass movement by organising industrial and rural Labour with a view to bring effective pressure to bear on Government." We trust the A.I.C.C. will arrive at sound and businesslike decisions on all these matters and carry the country forward in its struggle for freedom.

UNJUSTIFIABLE.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. R. H. Parker, Secretary of the Bombay Telephone Company, in which he seeks to prove that the substitution of the present flat-rate system by the message-rate system will conduce to the greatest benefit of the public as a whole and in particular of the small users of the telephone and potential users. Mr. Parker's plea for the change is based on a fundamental fallacy which measures justice of the change he proposes merely by the increase in the number of subscribers. The telephone, especially in large commercial cities like Bombay, has become a necessity for an increasing number of people. The number of subscribers increases not because the message-rate system is more economical in the long run, but under the stress of necessity. On the other hand, the message-rate system has a distinct disadvantage, the reaction of which on the commercial and business development of a city it is not possible to calculate. The small user stands to gain very little by the message-rate system while the residential user stands to lose more than he gains unless he restricts himself to less than three calls a day. Nor is it fair to distinguish the interests of the big users from those of the public, especially as they contribute the larger part of the revenue of the company. Again, an unconscionable increase in telephone charges recovered from big users under the message-rate system will, by swelling the costs of production, have its inevitable repercussion on wages and expansion of industrial and commercial enterprise. And anything that tends adversely to affect wages and the legitimate growth of commerce and industry must obviously be regarded as prejudicial to public interest. The fact is that, as we pointed out on a previous occasion, the Company committed "a grave error of judgment" when, tempted by the trade boom conditions of 1919-20-21, it launched upon an ambitious scheme of expansion and it now seeks to penalise the subscribers for its error.

WILL CONGRESS CONSTITUTION BE OVERHAULED?

URGENT NEED OF COMMUNAL AND POLITICAL UNITY.

WORK BEFORE THE A. I. C. C.

(BY A NATIONALIST).

A fairly heavy agenda has been prepared for the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and speculation is rife all over the country about the momentous decisions that it will be called upon to give on the vital questions of Council politics and work among the masses. Some recent events have brought some acute differences on these questions to the fore. While the Kerala Conference has called for the trumpet-calls of non-co-operation and civil disobedience and the Nagpur Congress Committee appears to have actually embarked on a campaign of individual civil disobedience for the release of Bengal detenus, the Congress President has been going round the country laying special emphasis on the need for cementing communal and political unity. While the Kerala Conference again has condemned the Congress members of various legislative bodies for acting in contravention of the Gauhati resolution, no less a person than Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has plainly stated before a recent public meeting held at Madras that "the programme of the Congress in the Council was no doubt a Co-operating programme", and that "the Gauhati resolution commanded the members to co-operate with the Goernment in all matters of national improvement." It is therefore for the A.I.C.C. now to pronounce its authoritative opinion on the vexed question of Council policy and also on the future policy of Congress members in Madras and elsewhere.

HINDU-MUSLIM SETLLEMENT.

There is no doubt however that the appointment and inquiry of the forthcoming Statutory Royal Commission will perhaps engage the special attention of the A.I.C.C. which will find it imperative to place a concerted scheme of political reforms and communal claims before the people and the Government. It will therefore do well to begin its work by considering in all their bearings the terms proposed by Mr. Jinhah and other Muslim leaders for having in future joint electorates with reserved seats for Muslim members. The recent sessions of Hindu Maha Sabha held at Patna under the erratic leadership of Dr. Munji has unfortunately failed to express any clear or convincing opinions in this matter. A greater responsibility must therefore naturally rest on the meeting of this Committee to arrive at statesmanlike conclusions on this subject. It may be safely stated that while it will not be possible for the Committee to accept the Muslim terms in toto, it will very warmly welcome the introduction of joint electorates and probably evolve a revised set of conditions for the fulfilment of the common object. These resolutions will then be considered by the joint session of various Muslim bodies, and if religious fanaticism and political bigotry do not interfere we may expect a full-fledged instrument of communal unity settled and agreed upon by the Congress and the Muslim League before the beginning of the next cold weather.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

Then there is the necessity of framing the future constitution of India in answer to the challenge that has been repeatedly thrown out by Lord Birkenhead as well as his Anglo-Indian henchmen. The Congress President has wisely adumbrated the scheme of a Convention Parliament consisting of the elected members of all the provincial councils and the Indian Legislatures, and it is difficult to believe that the proposal will not be adopted by the All-India Committee. Sceptics and Rip Van Winkles have of course damned this proposal with faint praise. But the united patriotism and statesmanship of the country may be relied upon to set up a Parliament which alone can draft a new popular constitution to supplant ere long the Mont-ford Reforms. This Parliament again would include representatives of the Muslim and other minority communities and would therefore act as the highest tribunal for settling any communal questions that cannot be tackled by the Congress and the Muslim League.

CLEAR UP COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

Coming then to the Congress policy in the Councils, the Committee will have to take a careful stock of the situation as it has developed in all Legislatures since the session of the Gauhati Congress. It is no use any self-conceited publicists repeating "ad nauseam" that the Gauhati Congress laid down "a policy of persistent and continuous obstruction" and of virulent non-co-operation when the shrewd President himself has given an exactly contrary interpretation. But it is clear that the central resolutions of the Congress should be free from all traces of ambiguity and equivocation and the Committee should not only therefore give clear cut directions for the future guidance of the Congress members but also suggest to the Madras Congress such alterations and amendments therein as may make for better co-operation between various Congress parties and more effective work for the benefit of the people.

OVERHAUL CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

What is, however, wanted more than anything else in our present condition is a new programme of work among the masses and a complete reorganisation of the Congress. Mr. Saklatvala's proposals in this behalf—which he was given no opportunity to explain and amplify before the Congress leaders during his stay here—have been duly placed on the agenda of the Committee. The Congress President himself has suggested the incorporation of a Peasants' and Workers' programme in the work of the Congress. But past experience of Labour Work—which was also given a high place in the programme of the Swaraj Party—has convinced us of the utter futility of loosely tacking on some such work which is quite unrelated to the constitution of the Congress. That patriot Anil Baran Roy has also clearly enunciated the need of evolving a more living and natural constitution based on the local and cultural needs of the different provinces and districts to take the place of the present artificial mechanism which only helps some busy-bodies to get into the Councils and the local bodies. And curiously enough this suggestion very nearly coincides with Mr. Saklatvala's proposal to found the Congress on the bed-rock of peasants' and workers' unions. Will the meeting of the A.I.C.C. give its most careful consideration to this important question and plan a new constitution to bring our National Congress in a line with the Trade Union Congresses organised in other countries of the civilised world?

THE TRADE UNION ACTS

LESSONS FOR INDIA.

(CONTRBUTED).

We learn that the Indian Trade Unions Act, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly in February, 1926, is to come into force on June 1, of this year. By this mail too, we have received the text of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bills, which has created much resentment in the Labour ranks in Britain. It is interesting to compare the two documents and with them the existing legislation in Britain and India, not from a legal point of view, though that, we understand, is technically interesting, but from the standpoint of their social and historical bearing. What information or enlightenment can we get from these texts and the circumstances of their production on the social conditions and the outlook of the governing classes in the two countries?

The first thing to strike one is the contrast in the attitude of the sponsors of the two bills. The Indian measure has been hanging about for six years. In March 1921 Mr. Joshi first moved for legislation in regard to registration etc., and towards the end of the year the Government circulated the local authorities. Four years later, in August 1925, the official Bill was brought forward, and referred to a Select Committee. This recommended some alterations, and further modifications of an important character were carried by the Legislative Assembly before it was passed in February of the next year. Now at last after another fifteen months' delay it will come into force. It is clearly from the Government's point of view a matter of minor importance, and we are told that "the public" including employers, have taken little notice of it.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Quite the contrary is it with the British Bill. First discussed seriously after the General Strike nearly a year ago, it was postponed for obvious reasons until the miners' resistance was worn down eight months later. In the state of

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Nothing Doing.

The Disarmament Conference at Geneva finds that its "Preparatory Committee" has been able to "prepare" nothing substantial. It recorded the fact that there were "fundamental differences" between a "large majority" of its members and it decided that it was better to wait until the end of the year "for further consideration." There is in fact "nothing doing" at Geneva in the direction of achieving even the least measure of agreement on disarmament and the only important event there which pacifists in America and Europe who ardently hope for a reduction of armamnents in the near future can look upon with some confident expectation is Germany's declaration that she is ready to abolish chemical warfare. The latest Reuter message from Geneva does not indicate that the British supported this proposal although France, China, Argentine and the United States agreed to it. Lord Cecil's declaration that disarmament was a "perfectly practical policy" is, therefore, only a pious wish, as Britain herself is in no hurry to make disarmament a "practical policy."

Scathing Exposure.

Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review," has returned from Geneva with a totally different set of impressions about the League of Nations than those gathered by that darling of officialdom, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, who after his return from the League sessions as India's "representative" waxed eloquent about its good work in his interviews to the Press. Mr. Chatterjee, however, looks at the League in a different perspective and his contention that the League is a "league of robbers" organised to dominate over the smaller nations and to browbeat them is in complete harmony with the views about the League which prevail in countries over which the Big Five wish to dominate. Mr. Chatterjee's account of how India was "tricked" into joining the League ought to be an eye-opener to the blind believers in British good intentions in this country. A dependent India has nothing to gain by being a member of that body while the amount of money exacted from her as her quota of the League's expenses is simply preposterous.

Flouting Public Opinion.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has done well in reminding the Government of Bombay that they are deliberately defying public opinion in proceeding with the completion of Block 7 in the ill-fated scheme which will go down to history as "Lloyd's Folly." This is a timely protest and a useful reminder to the public how irresponsible officialdom can afford to be in this country so long as Indians continue quarrelling amongst themselves and do not concentrate on achieving a united front to compel the bureaucracy to learn to be amenable to popular wishes. In this case the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ought to follow up the protest made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Sir Joseph Kay, an ex-President of that body, referred in the Bombay Legislative Council at its last session to the financial danger involved in proceeding with Block 7 and he spoke the mind of the European business community when he gave his gave warning to Government and carried the House with him in the "cut" he proposed as a protest against the Government policy.

In the Right Direction.

All over the country the public demand that the legal penalties for offenders against the Immoral Traffic Act should be more rigorously awarded, is gathering volume and the recent cases in Bengal which brought to light the nefarious activities of traffickers of this type have strengthened this demand. The decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case in which he convicted the landlord "alleged to be a lessee of several buildings in which brothels are situated" to six months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 1,000, will be welcomed everywhere as a step in the right direction. He held that landlords or lessees who even took rents from women of ill-repute "knowing them to be such" were liable under the Act. We wish such a strict interpretation of the measure becomes popular with our local magistrates. It will considerably help in checking in this city the growth of the illicit traffic in women and the increase in the number of brothels.

Welcome Change.

The Mysore Government deserve to be congratulated on having appointed an Indian, Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz Khan, as Agent of the Mysore Railways in succession to Mr. C. D. Wilson, who is soon to retire. This is a practical illustration of the policy of allowing Indians to hold appointments which have been hitherto considered beyond their capacity on the flimsy pretext that Indians of the requisite technical qualifications are not available for these jobs. Where there is a will, however, to give Indians of the right type an opportunity, it is not difficult to discover that there are Indians with the necessary qualifications who can hold technical posts in higher railway and engineering services. We wish other Indian States follow Mysore's example. It will throw into all the greater relief the hostile attitude the Railway Board displays in this matter of effecting real Indianisation.

HON MR. V. J. PATEL

ATTENDS HOUSE OF COMMONS

TO INTERVIEW EARL WINTERTON.

LONDON, April 26.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel who has been fully occupied since his arrival here attended the House of Commons to-day. He is holding conference with Earl Winterton to-morrow. Mr. Patel held a long discussion to-day with Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee with whom he dined.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES IN SPAIN

POPULAR WELCOME.

LONDON, April 25.

Madrid.—No foreign Royalties had more popular welcome in Spain than the Prince of Wales and Prince George who were acclaimed by the crowds, both here and at Seville. The Spanish King and Queen and General Primo Di Rivera accompanied the Princes to Seville where they were received by Infante Carlos the Infanta Louise, the Archbishop of Sevillt and the local authorities.

After visiting the ancient Moorish palace of Alcazar, yesterday, the party went to Seville's great fair and afterwards to the races.

They were given a banquet by the Duke of Alba in the evening. The Prince of Wales expressed delight with the provincial dances and folk-songs at the banquet prior to which the party participated in dancing in one of the numerous private tents which was a feature of the fair, the Prince of Wales partnering the Queen of Spain. Spanish gentlemen riding horses in the Andalusian style escorted the Princes at the fair. One feature of Alcazar gardens is burladors, or concealed fountains with hidden taps, one of which King Alfonso turned on, spraying the visitors to gentral amusement. A similar joke had been played on the King of Sweden's suite the previous day.—Reuter's Special.

RITHALA RIOTS.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE

DELHI, April 26.

The sudden eruption of pent up feelings of antagonism between the Hindus and Muhammadans accounted for the Rithala riots. Enquiries go to show that the relations between the two communities have been considerably strained for the last one year. A communal riot broke out in February last, as a result of which 25 members of both communities are undergoing trial under Section 147, I.P.C., in the Court of the Tehsildar.

Regarding the present affray, it is alleged that on the morning of the 23rd, a Muhammadan had gone to a Muhammadan tailor and ordered a cap, which was being stitched, and had sat down along with four other Muhammadans nearby when, it is alleged, the Muslims were surprised by parties of Hindus descending upon them from two opposite directions. In the fight that followed, one Muhammadan died on the spot, while another succumbed to his injuries later, and the remaining three were seriously wounded. Six Hindus were wounded, of whom three received serious injuries. Fourteen Hindus have been arrested so far and a few more arrests are expected to be made shortly. All is now quiet in the village.—A. P.

CONDITION NOT SERIOUS

R. MACDONALD TO SAIL TO ENGLAND

LONDON, April 26.

News has been received in London today from New York that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald hopes to be able to sail for Home tomorrow evening in the Berengaria. It is stated that his condition is by no means serious. He has a sore throat and slight temperature, and consequently, has been resting a few days.—R. G. W.

SUBEDAR S. B. KHATLRI DEAD

DEHRA DUN, April 25.

Subedar Sher Bahadur Khatlri, General Secretary of the All-India Gurkha League, died unexpectedly after a short illness.—A. P.

IN SPITE OF MORATORIUM

JAPANESE BANKS MAKE PAYMENTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMIC SITUATION

LONDON, April 26.

Tokyo.—Owing to comparative calmness in the economic situation, the Banks have agreed to make unrestricted payments against deposits in spite of the Moratorium.

No banks applied to-day to the Bank of Japan for emergency advances and the Bank of Japan has recovered over 50 million yen of convertible notes. Bankers are well pleased with the general economic situation.—Reuter.

BANK OF JAPAN'S MOVE

LONDON, April 25.

Tokio.—Indicating an improvement in the financial situation, the Bank of Japan advanced to-day, only thirteen million yen, compared with twenty million received.—Reuter.

INDORE RIOTS CASE.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

INDORE, April 26.

The Special Tribunal resumed to-day the hearing of the Arya Samaj-Muslim riot case. In the course of cross examination Mahomed Khan, prosecution witness admitted, he was arrested for rioting and was now in jail custody.

The thirteenth prosecution witness also under arrest and in jail custody stated, that the police had confiscated from his house a double barrel twelve bore gun a few days after the rioting.

Two more prosecution witnesses, who were wounded on the 14th February by shots, fired from the Subhas house were then examined. They said they did not see who was firing. They stated that there was a large number of people round about the Subha's house but they were not assaulting or pelting stones, nor was the hay stack set on fire before the shooting began.—A. P.

RANCHI EXPRESS DERAILED

LINE BLOCKED FOR 2 DAYS

ADRA, April 25.

The No. 132 Up Ranchi Express got derailed at mile 267.8 on the narrow gauge, B.-N. Railway, between Tatisilwai and Ranchi, yesterday. The Engine, with tender, luggage-van and front brake, capsized, and telescoped. Two third class coaches were badly derailed. The line is expected to be blocked for two more days. Transhipment of passengers, parcels and mails is in progress. There have been no injuries to passengers, but the travelling waterman and ice-vender have sustained slight injuries.—A. P.

DIARCHY IN BARODA?

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL TO APPLY M. C. REFORMS

BARODA, April 26.

The Baroda Legislative Council, which is now in session, will have to consider a number of important resolutions and other items of public interest. In the agenda there is a measure to introduce the study of agriculture in the curriculum of schools, and another measure to introduce compulsory physical training. One resolution demands that the Montague-Chelmford Reforms should be applied to the Baroda State. Other motions suggest prohibition in Amreli and a recommendation to see that the Viramgam Customs line is not reinstated.—Free Press.

SIR STANLEY REED'S DISCLAIMER

"HERALD" STUNT ANSWERED

LONDON, April 26.

Sir Stanley Reed states that there is no foundation for the report that he is going to edit a new paper in Delhi, financed by Indian Princes or to control publicity organisation on their behalf in London.—Reuter.

RELIEFS OR REINFORCEMENTS?

MORE JAPANESE BLUE JACKETS TO CHINA.

NORTHERNERS' BOLD ATTEMPT BAFFLED.

CHINESE EVACUATE BRITISH CONSULATE.

LONDON, April 26.

Tokyo.—Thousand Blue Jackets are shortly going to China to protect the Japanese in the Yangtse valley. They will be reliefs rather than reinforcements as two cruisers and seven destroyers will be shortly withdrawing.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS' BOLD BID

SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, April 26.

Shanghai.—Two Launches towing a dozen boats full of Northern soldiers attempted to-day to reach the Southern shore of the Yangtse near Nanking Fort. Searching revealed their approach, Eighty shells were fired from the Fort and all boats were sunk and 2,000 were drowned.—Reuter.

U. S. STEAMER FIRED AT

LONDON, April 26.

The United States steamer "Penguin" was fired on to-day from the fort, seventy miles up the river from rifles, machine guns and field guns. One was seriously injured and others were hit. Casualties are the heaviest yet suffered by the United States warship in China.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

CONDITIONS NORMAL IN NANKING

LONDON, April 25.

Latest advices from Nanking state that an anti-communist proclamation in the name of Chiang Kai-shek has been posted throughout the town, where conditions are now practically normal. The large building of the international export company is occupied by fifteen hundred troops who are stated to be behaving in an orderly manner. Looting has ceased. Firing is being exchanged between Lion Hill and Pukow across the river.—B. O. W.

BRITISH CONSULATE AND CONCESSION AT CHINKIANG

EVACUATED BV CHINESE.

LONDON April 25.

News has been received in London that Chaiang Kai-shek, as a result of the British Consul's representations, has ordered the Third Chinese Division not to enter the British Concession at Chinkiang. Later the Chinese evacuated the British consulate and concession.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEFENCE FORCE;

NO INCREASE OF STRENGTH.

LONDON April 25.

With reference to the reports that further troops will be sent to China shortly it is official learned that there is no proposal at all to increase the strength of the British Defence Force in China. The policy of Government was simply to provide sufficient protection to British life and property. That protection had been provided, and the present position was sufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI HOPEFUL.

LONDON April 25.

Political situation is unchanged. Opinion in Shanghai seems to be more hopeful as regards what may be expected of Chiang Kai-shek, but it is emphasized that it is necessary to await the assurance of his real authority.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES REACH HONGKONG.

LONDON April 22.

Hong Kong.—Two American submarine tenders and a flotilla of submarines have arrived.—Reuter.

PATUAKALI SATYAGRAHA SETTLEMENT.

BARISAL, April 26.

Dr. Moonje, Padamraj Jain, Sub-Divisional Officer, Patuakali and some Muslim and Hindu leaders came here from Patuakali to discuss with the Magistrate for settlement of the satyagraha question. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Patuakali, Moulvi Baser, Deputy Magistrate, Mahomed Ismail Chowdhury, M.L.A. and other Muslim leaders had an interview with Dr. Moonje. Also Dr. Moonje and K. C. Neogy and others interviewed the District Magistrate. It is understood that the Muslim leaders will meet Dr. Moonje again to-morrow.—Free Press.

FRESH TERMS TO MR. BOSE?

VERY SERIOUS PHYSICAL CONDITION

PROPOSED REMOVAL TO ALMORA.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 26.

"The Englishman" understands that apropoal has been made that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose should be immediately removed to Almora and that when health permits he should be allowed to go to Europe under conditions different from those already stated by Mr. Moberly, Home Member of Bengal Government.

It is stated that Major Findlay Superintendent of Insein Jail is definitely of opinion that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's physical condition is much more serious than Lt. Col. Kelsall, Chief Medical Officer, Rangoon, considers to be and that in his opinion complete recovery will take at least two years. It is understood that Major Findlay has suggested to the Burma Government the immediate removal of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to Almora.—Free Press.

MR. BOSE KEEPING TO BED.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

In a letter dated April 20th to his brother, Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose says that he has been keeping to bed under medical advice. The trouble started with pain in the chest which has now subsided, but complete lack of exercise makes him feel weak. Major Findlay wants to see if complete rest could produce any appreciable effect on temperature and he will keep to bed for some time more. The temperature has been getting slowly lower. The weight now is 130 lbs.

In a telegram to Mr. Sarat Chandra Basu says the weight is 128 lbs.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

POSTPONED TO MAY 12.

INABILITY OF MEMBERS TO BE IN TIME.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Associated Press understands, that as some members of the Working Committee including Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and some members of the All-India Congress Committee will not be able to attend the meetings of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay on May 5, the meetings will be postponed to May 12 to enable all to take part in their deliberations.—A. P.

NEW BILLS BEFORE UNION ASSEMBLY.

INDIAN DEPUTATION WAITS ON MINISTERS.

"SATISFACTORY ANSWERS RECEIVED".

LONDON, April 25.

Cape Town.—A deputation of the South African Indian Congress met Mr. Boydell and Dr. Malan, Ministers of Labour and Interior, respectively, regarding new bills before the Assembly and certain points arising out of the agreement between India and South Africa. The deputation received satisfactory answers and will return to-morrow. Mr. Andrews who accompanied the deputation will remain, pending passage of the new legislation through the Assembly.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY.

SIMLA, April 26.

The Government of India it is understood intend canvassing the opinion of local Governments as to the best methods of improving the position of public accountancy.—Free Press.

INDIA-ENGLAND NON-STOP FLIGHT.

AN ATTEMPT IN NEXT 3 WEEKS.

LONDON, April 25.

A non-stop flight from England to India will probably be attempted within the next three weeks by Flight Lieutenant C. R. Carr and Fight Lieutenant L. E. Gillman on Hawker Horsley daybomber with 650 horse-power Rolls-Royce engine carrying fuel for a flight of over 40 hours at an average speed of 100 miles an hour. The pilots will by to Karachi, and if on reaching Karachi they find they have plenty of fuel left they will proceed further.—Reuter.

ONE WAY TRAFFIC SYSTEM IN CALCUTTA.

CALSUTTA, April 26.

As an experimental measure the police have introduced, in Clive Street, the heart of Calcutta commerce, the system of one-way traffic.—Free Press.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

TO BEGIN WORK IN LONDON ON 2ND MAY.

LONDON April 25.

Two more members of the Indian Agricultural Commission will arrive at the end of the week, and the Commission will begin its work on 2nd May at the Board of the Works office, and public business will begin on 6th June. It is expected that two months will be occupied in recording and digesting evidence.

Members of the Commission may be deputed to the Continent and Egypt for the purposes of enquiry. It is expected that the Commission will leave for India on 7th October.—Reuter.

CURTAILING PRODUCTION BY 15 P. C,

DECISION OF JAPAN'S COTTON-SPINNERS.

LONDON April 25.

Osaka.—The Committee of the Cotton-spinners' Association of Japan has decided to curtail production by fifteen per cent for six months, beginning 1st May. The decision will be submitted to the general meeting, to-morrow.—Reuter.

If the above decision is accepted by the general meeting it is understood that Japanese Mills will conseme about one lac of Indian Cotton bales less during the period of the six months.

MR. FREDERICK DORNHORST DEAD

LONDON, April 25.

The death has occurred of Mr. Frederick Dornhorst, K.C.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Frederick Dornhorst, K.C., was born in Ceylon in 1849. He was Master of the Royal College, Colombo, (1868-73) and was called to the Ceylon Bar in 1874 and the English Bar in 1901. He was a member of the Ceylon Council of Legal Education).

TRADE UNIONS BILL.

CAMPAIGN OF GOVT.

PLEA TO AVERT GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, April 25.

The Government's campaign in support of the Trade Unions Bill was opened to-night by Sir Worthington-Evans and Sir A. Steel-Maitland at Colchester and Birmingham, respectively. Both dwelt on the need for security against another general strike. Sir L. Worthington-Evans declared that if on examination in the Committee any avoidable difference was found in the treatment of strikes and lock-outs, Government would make necessary amendments.—Reuter's Special.

NEW MENACE TO S. A. INDIANS.

SIMLA UNPERTURBED

SIMLA, April 26.

Informed circles in Simla are not disposed to attach any undue importance, to what they consider as the alarmist telegram from the Transvaal British Indian Association regarding the Indian Relief Bill. The measure is ostensibly intended to implement the recent agreement, and it is therefore considered unlikely that Dr. Malan and his colleagues will insist upon any provision which will antagonise the Indian community in South Africa or jeopardise the friendly relations that have now been established between the two communities.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT-PERFECTLY PRACTICAL POLICY.

ACHIEVEMENT OF COMMITTEE

LONDON, April 25.

Geneva.—Although unable owing to ill-health to attend to-day's proceedings of the Disarmament Committee, Lord Cecil gave an interview to a number of pressmen. He declared that the Committee had carried out the chief part of its work, and had drawn up a scheme for reduction and limitation of armaments, though the figures of armaments must still be filled which would be the task of no little difficulty and many original differences of opinion had been adjusted in course of discussions. If this spirit was maintained there could be little doubt that the differences of opinion still existing would yield to treatment. The conclusion of these weeks of strenuous work was that disarmament was a perfectly practical policy. The issue had now passed from the Committee to the public, to which appeal must now be made.—Reuter.

PT. MALAVIYA'S BAD HEALTH.

SINDH & BALUCHISTAN TOUR TO BE ABANDONED.

DELHI, April 26.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's health is far from satisfactory. Pandit Brijbehari Chowke issued a bulletin stating that he examined Panditji and found him not only very tired but his pulse indicates that the whole system has become alarmingly weak. He suggests complete rest; else slightest strain might any moment result in a catastrophe.

Pandit Malaviya, consequently, it is learnt, proposes to abandon his Sindh and Baluchistan tour.—Free Press.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

GERMANY AGREES TO ABOLITION CHEMICAL WARFARE

LONDON, April 25.

Geneva.—At the Disarmament Committeee, Count Bernstorff reneved the German declaration agreeing to the abolition of chemical warfare which was warmly supported by the French, Chilian, Argentine and the United States delegations. The Committee adjourned to 26th April when it is hoped to conclude its labours.

The Special Committee on private manufacture of arms failed to reach unanimity on the American proposal to extend publicity to State arms manufacture, which the Italian delegate opposed.—Reuter.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS ACTIVE.

FLAG PROCESSION AT NAGPUR.

TWO LADIES CARRY SWORDS.

NAGPPUR, April 26.

The national flag procession accompanied by seven volunteers, including two ladies and a boy; all carrying swords, passed peacefully. Nearly six thousand people accompanied. The procession passed the District Courts and the Secretariat, the latter of which was guarded by the police. Shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai rang throughout the way. The two volunteers who were released this morning led the procession.—Free Press.

TELEPHONE CHARGES.

FLAT RATE V. MESSAGE RATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A you are aware, my Company's proposal to introduce a message-rate system of charging for the use of the telephone has been under discussion for nearly two years. The matter has been placed before the various local public bodies in Bombay for their consideration, but as is only natural these bodies represent, in the main, the large user and not the small user or the potential small user.

It is for this reason that I ask you to publish a few facts relating to the proposed message-rate scale of the charges which I think will be of interest to all the public who are prepared to consider a matter of this kind from the point of view of one endeavouring to obtain the greatest benefit for the public as a whole and in particular to small users of the telephone and potential small users.

The scale of charges proposed to be introduced in Bombay has actually been in force in Calcutta since September 1924. In Bombay on the flat-rate charges the number of Exchange lines increased between November 1924 and December 1926 by only 348. In Calcutta under the message-rate scale of charges there was an increase in the number of exchange lines from 5,962 on the 10th November 1924 to 8,563 on the 8th December 1926, and in that city approximately 67 per cent. of subscribers for residential as well as for business lines are actually paying less on the proposed scale of charges than they would in Bombay on the existing flat-rates. From this it seems clear that the proposed scale is in fact a great attraction to the potential small user and a great benefit to small users existing and potential.

There seems to be no doubt that the number of calls made by a subscriber on the average is very largely over-estimated. In an article published in one of your contemporaries recently the writer expressed the view that a business subscriber would make "at least 20 calls a day, however small a merchant, he may be." The observations of the calling rate in Bombay to date, made by my Company, show that the average calls per day per business line have been 15.1, the maximum number of calls being as high as 15.07. The average rate paid in Calcutta during the first year of working under the message-rate system, viz.:—Rs. 20 per mensem shows clearly what a considerable decrease in the calling rate follows the introduction of a message-rate system of charges. As the charge for each call is only 1|3 anna, (less than the cost of communicating by letter post), It seems clear that the calls eliminated are of a very unimportant nature, such as it is desirable to eliminate in order to reduce the number of ineffective calls due to lines being engaged, which are now over 20 per cent. of the total calls made.

While drawing attention to the fact that experience in Calcutta and the information available in respect of the calling rate in Bombay go to show that the large users will not, under the proposed message-rate scale of charges, pay anything like as large a sum as seems to be generally supposed, I do not wish to suggest that they will not, in fact, pay considerably more than they have done hitherto and nothing demonstrates more clearly the injustice of the existing flat rate system than the figures supplied by Calcutta, which show that a sum of about Rs. 4,50,000 per annum is being paid in that city by big users which would be payable by small users on the Bombay flat rate scale of charges.

It seems to be impossible to doubt that the message-rate system of charges is the most effective method of securing telephone development, and it will hardly be disputed that this is an end which it is most desirable to attain.

It is obvious that no flat rate scale of charges could be fixed at the lowest point chargeable on a scale of charges based on the amount of use, and accordingly the number of persons benefiting by the use of the telephone must in the ordinary course of events be greater if the charges vary according to the number of calls required by each individual subscriber.

The interests of the telephone using community and the Company are in a matter of this kind identical. Whatever is bad for the subscriber must of necessity be bad for the Company. Ultimately the service is maintained at the expense of the subscriber, and the benefits which he can gain from the service are dependent on the efficiency of it and the number of persons with whom he can communicate through it.

The writer of the article to which I have already referred, suggested that the system "will give rise to frequent disputes between the subscribers and the Company as to the correctness of the calls registered by the meters." There is no more difficulty in settling the few cases of this kind which seem likely to arise than there is in dealing with a breakdown in the meter which registers the supply of electric current.

A flat rate of charges is 'prima facie' so much more attractive than one based upon the number of calls, that the introduction of a message-rate scale of charges has throughout the world been opposed almost wherever it has been put forward; but consideration of the obvious fairness of the principle applied and the advantages to the small user has time after time outweighed the opposition which the results have shown was completely unwarranted, as indicated by the increase in the number of subscribers in two large cities of the world. The increase in Calcutta has already been referred above, in New York a flat rate tariff was in force for 17 years, during which time the system slowly increased to about 10,000 stations. The introduction of a message-rate system of charges resulted in the growth of this system in 9 years from 10,000 stations to over 100,000 stations. Nine years of message-rate development did ten times as much to popularise the telephone service as 17 years of flat rates.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. PARKAR,
Secretary.

April 25.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS.

SPIRIT OF UNITY AND SACRIFICE IN SYRIA.

The people in twenty talukas of Syria have decided to send all men between twenty to forty for military service against the French. The Nationalists, though short of ammunitions are striving for their liberty. They carry out short raids and then make their retreat to hilly places. Sometimes they have to sleep without taking any meals.

ARREST OF AN ITALIAN SPY.

A beautiful woman Miss Emilee has been arrested in Brusa on the charge of espoinage. She tried to win over a Turkish officer by her beauty but failed. The officer came to know that she wanted some important maps and therefore handed her over to the police. —("Sautul Arab.").

WORK OF FRONTIER DELEGATIONS.

So far little work is done by the Frontier Delegations in fixing up the Frontier line between Turky and Irak. Some oil fields near Zakhu are the chief cause of dissensions. Turkish delegation had gone back to Angora and is now returning headed by Jamil Bey. The Irak delegation will consist of three persons: (1) Mr. Navadir, (2) Ali Reza Bey, (3) some British Officer.

SULTAN'S SON TO VISIT NEW YORK.

Mr. Craime has expressed a hope that Sultan Ibn Saud will shortly send one of his sons to America so that the American nation may enjoy closer relations with the Arabs. It is expected that Sultan's son, Mohammed, will visit New York in a month. Mr. Craime has also promised to try his best for the establishment of political relations between Arabia and America.

SYRIAN DELEGATION IN IRAK.

"The Jamin Arabia" states that Syed Mohamed Shirifi, a member of the Syrian delegation has returned to Omman. The delegation travelled nine hundred and fifty kilometers through desert lands collecting money and appealing for the help of the unfortunate Syrian victims. On reaching Baghdad a hearty welcome was extended to the members and they were taken round in the city in a large procession. Well attended meetings were held and the people of Irak everywhere showed deep sentiments of their sympathy with the Syrians in their struggle for freedom.

AMIR HILMI'S DEATH.

The death of Amir Ibrahim Hilmi, the brother of the present ruler of Egypt has given a shock to the supporters of British Imperialism in Egypt. The deceased was a great friend of Lord Cromer and was an opponent of Egyptian independence. British Government had great confidence in him.

ZAGHLOL PASHA ON DISPUTED POINTS.

Sir Danial Stephenson interviewed Zaghlol Pasha, the Egyptian leader, and asked his opinion on the two disputed points: (1) safe passage through the Suez Canal for all times, (2) safey of life and property of the foreigners. Zaghlol Pasha replied that Egypt was ready to accept the responsibility of providing a safe passage to all nations. Sir Danial asked what would Egypt do when some powerful nation threatened Suez Canal and try to take greater liberty and rights for herself jeopardising the interests of others. Zaghlol Pasha replied that the Suez Canal should be in charge of the League of Nations.

As for the other question Zaghlol Pasha assured that in Egypt all foreigners were treated with equality and this was best guarntee for the safety of life and property.

C. P. STUDENTS' CONFERRNCE.

KHANDWA, April 24.

The C. P. Students' Second Provincial Conference will be held on 2rd, 3rd and 4th proximo (May) under the presidentship o Mr. Ravishanker Sukla of Raipur. Seth Sunderlalji Bahety of Khandwa is elected President of the Reception Committee.

ROUND THE WORLD ON MOTOR-CYCLE.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Capt. Maling (left), a well-known airman, is now on a tour round the world on motor-cycle, accompanied by his friend Mr. Oliver (right). The tourists are now in Bombay, having already done nearly 7,000 miles of the tour.

"A MIRACULOUS RING."

0270 YEARS OLD PROPHECY REALISED.

MARSEILLES LINKED WITH RHONE BY WATERWAY.

LONDON, April 25.

Paris.—It has taken 86 years and about 25 millio francs to realise the prophecy made 27 centuries ago by Aristrache, the priestess of Artemis who told the astonished founders of Marseilles that a "miraculous ring would one day seal the union between Marseilles and Etang de Berre." To-day, with searchlights piercing the gloom President wonderful new waterway tunnelled below by a little flotilla of similar craft containing members of his suite, inaugurated the wonderful new waterway tunnelled beneath Rove mountains four and a half miles long, and seventy feet wide.

The tunnel and the canal are the culmination of a remarkable engineering feat planned in 1841 and begun in 1911. It links Marseilles with Rhone, via wide-sheltered Etang de Berre which will become an important harbour and considerably benefit the industry of Marseilles District, while with the completion of the Rhone-Rhine canal, the magnificent waterway will join the Mediterranean with the North Sea.—Reuter's Special.

"THE FUTURE OF SIND."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done well in publishing Mr. Jairamdas Daulatramdas's reasons against the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. It is a pity that the question has been mixed up with the system of electorates in India. Whether Sind should continue to remain within the Presidency or be separated from it is an issue by itself and by mixing it up with the question of separate or joint electorates, a communal aspect has been given to it and the discussion which has been proceeding in the Press is tinged with communal bias. It is the purpose of these notes to examine the question dispassionately from a larger point of view.

Mr. Jairamdas admits that the future personnel of the "Sind Council will be weighted with an element which barring very few exceptions lacks education and is politically backward. The nature of the major portion of Sind's representation on the Bombay Council to-day should give us an idea as to the class of people who will be at the helm of the administration of Sind affairs. It should be easy to see that this will mean certain deterioration of the administration. The result of the last three elections shows us that the Zamindar Class will largely dominate in the Sind Council". Mr. Jairamdas is a new member of the Bombay Legislative Council and he does not, therefore, know that at present the most advanced province in India is governed by Sind which according to him is the most backward part of India educationally and politically. What justification can be logically advanced by a small minority living at a long distance from the centre of activities of a province to claim that they should be allowed to clog the wheels of progress of an advanced people. The Bombay Council has been reduced to impotency by the solid bloc of Sind Muslim members most of whom while blissfully ignorant of the English language in which the proceedings are conducted, know well enough where the official lobby is. The independent and politically-minded people of the Bombay Presidency find this bloc as an incubus round their necks. They are powerless to have any real influence on the administration while the bureaucracy goes on merrily in its own ways and policy on the sure strength which these Sind votes give to it.

Bombay Presidency is admittedly the most heavily taxed Province in India and its administration is carried on on a very extravagant scale. Recently the renewal of the Stamp Act was carried in the Bombay Legislative Council by a small majority, thanks again to the Sind Muslim votes. All endeavours to retrench the growing scale of extravagance prove fruitless because the bureaucracy know they can depend upon the solid support of the Sind bloc. Out of appreciative gratitude they are trying to make Sir Gulamhusein's tenure a permanent one and every other measure conducing to the consolidation of the Sind Muslim bloc receives foremost consideration at their hands.

In these circumstances I should like to ask Mr. Jairamdas whether it is fair that Sind by remaining within the Presidency should be allowed to exercise such overpowering influence in the administration of an admittedly advanced Province. That the people of this Presidency have not yet risen as one man to demand the separation of Sind and be relieved of the incubus is a matter of great surprise. Time has now come when the inhabitants of the Presidency proper should organise a huge agitation against Sind being allowed to act as a pawn to the bureaucracy. Sind must go out of the Presidency in all fairness to the large population of the Bombay Presidency.

It is to be regretted that a communal aspect has been given to this question. Mr. Jairamdas pleads for the advanced Hindu minority in Sind. If communal consideration are allowed to intrude into a problem which is purely one of administration, it would be interesting to examine its real bearing. The population of the Bombay Presidency is roughly 20 millions. The population of Sind is 32 lacs of which 24 are Muslims and 8 lacs are Hindus. The Muslim population of the Presidency is 40 lacs of which 24 lacs are in Sind and 16 lacs in the Presidency proper. I do not know whether Mr. Jairamdas realises that in order that 8 lacs of Sind Hindus should have their own way 150 lacs of Hindus of the Presidency proper should continue to groan under the incubus of an official majority with the help of the Sind elected members. Separation of Sind may mean some disadvantage to Sind Hindus but the 16 lacs of Muslims who will be left in the Presidency proper will be far more adversely affected if purely communal considerations are allowed to prevail. What a contrast between the public spirit of the Sind Hindus who have started vociferous agitation against the suggestion and the supreme complacence of the Presidency Muslims! If the Muslim attitude is due to a spirit of nationalism it provides a superb lesson against communalism.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

INDIA'S MAJOR PORTS.

THEIR BETTER ADMINISTRATION.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S STEPS

SIMLA, April 26.

The Government of India are taking steps for better administration of major ports in India for which a bill is already before the Assembly and a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act is under contemplation.

It is proposed for the present that the Board of Trade powers be vested in Government, and the question of making major ports will possibly be investigate dby the Statutory Commission.—Free Press.

BIRKENHEAD AND IRWIN

UNPUBLISHED CABLES

London.—My congratulations, Irwin The Cabinet is pleased with your Assembly proceedings You have scored and scored heavily, keep on—hit on, Irwin.

—BIRKENHEAD.

Pindi.—Many thanks for your kind felicitations. The credit of the success is not mine. It was Innes, who handled Jinnah and his party most tactfully and got the Preference Clause for British steel passed by the Assembly. It was Blackett, who tutored Jinnah's Deputy and humoured and honored and won his followers to his side, and got the 18d. Ratio passed. It was Muddiman, who kept a smiling face and saw how best he could divide his opponents against themselves. And it was thus we scored so well.

—IRWIN.

London.—Irwin, you are too honest and too modest. I can now see, why you have supported Muddiman and Innes for the Governorships of U.P. and Burma. But, how am I to brush aside the claims of Chatterjee, who is essentially a U.P. man? I see you are on a tour on the Frontier. Tell me something interesting, Irwin.

—BIRKENHEAD.

Pindi.—You are a past master in the art of sweet evasion, Birkenhead; so you better appease Chatterjee as you think best. As regards the Frontier, I can't say anything definite at this stage. But what I have gathered from all the conversations I had with British and Indian Officials and friends during the last few days is, that the Punjabi, the Peshawri, the Baluchi, and Pathan and the Afghan of to-day are beginning to realize, that our Rule is not as benificent as it used to be before; and that Indian soldiers are sent abroad, not for India's gain or glory; but for Britain's benefit.

—IRWIN.

London.—Irwin, this is startling. Is Bolshevik propaganda penetrating into India? Did you let Saklatvala visit the Frontier? I hope not. But what you said in reply?

—BIRKENHEAD.

Quetta.—Saklatvala has not been to the Punjab at all. But I have asked my informants, how this change of mentality has come over these illiterate mountaineers? And they have described to me how the Hajis, tourists and traders from Samarkhand, Bokhara et caetera meet the people and tell their own tales of the new order of things under the soviet rule, and how that is better than the old Czarist regime.

—IRWIN.

London.—Bosh, bankum, nonsense. Irwin, I wonder how you let people talk to you such rubbish things. Tell them how Bolshevism is bloody, disastrous, ruinous; and if Indians take to it, tell them, they will be doomed.

—BIRKENHEAD.

Quetta.—Birkenhead, just as I was trying the Bolsheviks, who have given up informant, an Indian of eminence, retorted, that we British cannot keep on damning the Bolsheviks who have given up their concessions in China, whilst we are fighting for trade gains in China. What say you to this?

—IRWIN.

London.—Well, bluff them if you can or appease them in your usual, gentle, way. But note this, Irwin that Bankers and Merchants here are feeling very apprehensive about the situation in China; and they are worrying Baldwin to take timely steps to conciliate India. What is your idea, Irwin?

—BIRKENHEAD.

Quetta.—Well, these Business men seem to be better statesmen than we politicians. Why, release the detenus; give provincial autonomy; guarantee faster Indianisation of all services; and give responsibility in Central Government; and we can get all the moderate elements in the country to our side.

—IRWIN.

London.—You are really simple, Irwin, Why not announce a Royal Commission, discuss its personnel; argue its scope and powers of reference; and then leave things to its decision? By that time, a year and a half will roll on!

—BIRKENHEAD.

Quetta.—Birkenhead, I am simple and straight, and don't let sycophants gather round me. And I may tell you straight that to-day Indians have little faith in our Royal Commissions; and that men like Sir Purshotamdas and Sir Victor Sassoon, who used to stand by Government through thick and thin, are now often in opposition and openly walk into opposition lobby. Birkenhead, don't take the Indian situation lightly. If you and the Cobinet really mean justice to India, a pompous Commission will not satisfy her. Birkenhead Beware.

—IRWIN.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

(Continued From Column 6.)

tion and the respondents to prove their respective cases.

The Magistrate, however, convicted the respondents of the charge against them and sentenced them as above.

Mr. K. P. Kotwal appeared for the respondent firms while Mr. Khan of the License Department of the Municipal Corporation conducted the prosecution.

The other cases against the respondents were then postponed.

GIGANTIC UPLIFT OF INDIA."

WESTERN JOINT FORCE.

MR. MALLIK URGES INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, April 25.

Speaking at the East India Association on the Western influence on Bengal Life, Mr. Surendra Nath Mallik declared it was by a mysterious process of divine selection that the broad-minded people of the British Isles with their wonderful powers of energy and patience were selected for the task of gigantic uplift of India. Bengal was the first province to derive benefits of that great all-round uplift under Western influence as a result of three forces which were so inter-mingled that it was extremely difficult to regard them except as a joint force, namely, British administration, Western education and Christian Missions.

The earliest result of this tremendous joint force was to undermine the traditional forms in all aspects of life. The time had now come when a proper readjustment of the background of ideas in the Bengali or Indian misd must be made through a rational synthesis of the Eastern and Western conceptions of life. Excluding the racial prejudice asd bitterness, the British and Indian races must join in a spirit of co-operation and loving surrender, without which the experiment was bound to fail.

Lord Sinha cordially agreed as to the benefits of Western civilisation to India, and deprecated the comments of Bengal newspapers decrying everything Western. He criticised the system of education in Bengal as unsuited to the present-day requirements, and advocated greater elasticity in the educational system.

The Chairman, Sir William Vincent, urged that while India had been benefitted by Western civilisation she had done equally well by Britain and France.—Reuter.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

PROBABLE STARTERS

LONDON, April 24.

The following are the probable starters with their jockeys for the Two Thousand Guineas:—

SON AND HEIR.
MONEY MAKER (Steve Donoghue).
RESTIGOUCHE (C. Childs).
KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL (Beary).
SHIANMOR.
CALL BOY (Elliott).
SICKLE (Weston).
HOSSAN (Smirke).
PRESTER JOHN (Caldwell).
TATTOO (Perryman).
DAMON (H. Beasley).
HOT NIGHT (Wragg).
ADAM'S APPLE (J. Leach).
BIRTHRIGHT (T. Burns).
APPLE CROSS (J. Childs).
CURIALIS (Jelliss).
TETRASET (Ray).
ALBANIAN (R. James).
BUCKEAST (Evans).
BERNADOTTE.
FRIAR DOMINIC.
HEIR APPARENT (A. Burns).

UNLICENSED ADVERTISING ON ROAD—SIDE

PROPRIETOR OF FAMOUS FIRM FINED

Mr. S. H. L. Batliwala of Messrs the Batliwala Ague Mixture who was charged with erecting exhibiting, using and retaining advertisement posters on No. 116 Imamwada Road, Bombay without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner, was convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala the acting third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday under Section 328A of the Bombay Municipal Act 3 of 1888 and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 201.

The case of the Municipal Corporation at whose instance the complaint was filed was that the respondent firm had put up tin boards of their advertisement at several places and there were in all 42 cases of a similar nature in different courts against their firm. The present case was a sort of a test case. According to the Act an exemption was allowed to all the traders for five years and it expired in January, 1927. The Corporation then advertised in the newspapers asking all the businessmen not to put up any advertisements or posters on any premises without the permission of the Commissioner. However, the boards of the respondent firm were still kept and were not removed. The Commissioner, therefore, wrote to the respondents who finally agreed to pay Rs. 670 as rents of the advertisements for January and February while it was agreed that they would not be charged for March. The respondents removed the boards but subsequently refused to pay the rental charges originally agreed upon. They were therefore charged under the Municipal Act.

The defendant in the course of his statement stated that his father, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla while he was the proprietor of the concern, used to distribute enamelled boards, got directly from England. Since his death this was stopped, due to the changing of the selling system from one of wholesale buers to that of sole agents. The respondent had no knowledge of the erection of these boards, and no sooner he got the letter from the Municipality than he got all of them removed at once. He refused to pay the Municipality the sum of Rs. 670 as he was not liable to do so for the reason that neither he nor his brother, nor any one from the factory had erected the board in question.

Evidence was called both by the prosecu-

(Continued In Clumn 5.)

LANDLORD JAILED.

UNDER IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A decision of far-reaching importance has been recorded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in a case in which an Oriya was charged under the Immoral Traffic Act with taking share from the earnings of women of brothels. The accused is a landlord alleged to be a lessee of several buildings in which brothels are situated.

The Magistrate held that a landlord or lessee who even took rents from women of ill-repute knowing them to be such was liable under the Immoral Traffic Act. Accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.—Free Press.

GIRI ADDRESSES MADRAS WORKERS.

"MORAL VICTORY OF B. N. R. WORKERS."

MADRAS, April 25.

Addressing a large audience of Madras labourers at Perambur Barracks to-night Mr. V. V. Giri, India's representative at the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Genova, said that future of the country depended upon a real and careful organisation of Labour. If workers did not realise the fact there would be great trouble in the future. Referring to the B. N. R. Strike he remarked it was a moral victory for the workers. The strike had exceptional features, namely, that as many as ninety per cent of the clerical staff struck besides forty-two out of the fifty thousand Indian workers. Mr. Giri added: He could be their true representative only if they all felt strong and united. He assured the labourers that he would do his level best on their behalf at the Genova Conference where important questions like freedom of association, minimum wage and sick insurance would come up for discussion.

Mr. Giri leaves Bombay for Genova on May 7th.—A. P.

CHAUFFEUR'S SKULL FRACTURED.

SEQUEL TO COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION MELEE.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

An unfortunate incident marked the closing of the polling to-day in Howrah in the Bengal Council Bye-Election for the Howrah Municipal non-Muslem constituency, when a chauffeur of Mr. Charu Chandra Sinha, Responsivist, was hit with a lathi on the head, badly fracturing the skull. Another gentleman who went to the rescue was badly fisted. It is stated that when an "Up-country" voter, went to vote for Mr. Sinha, he was greeted with unseemly shouts and jeering, which was resented by the opposite party. A melee ensued in the course of which the chauffeur was hit.

There was keen contest in the election and the issue hung in the balance till the last moment. Both parties brought out their fleets of cars carrying placards and containing photoes of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose behind the prison bars. The constituency has 16,000 voters of whom 35 per cent recorded. The contest aroused considerable excitement, as the bye-election was the outcome of the election petition by Mr. Khagen Gangully, a Congress candidate whose nomination paper was rejected on technical grounds.—Free Press.

To quickly get rid of Lumbago

When Lumbago has you in its grip and your poor, lame back makes you dread every movement, you are tempted to try anything that is likely to give relief. Be sure you choose the right remedy. Choose De Witt's Pills—the remedy that has been used with success for over forty years.

De Witt's Pills will gently stimulate your liver, then cleanse, heal and strengthen your kidneys and your bladder so that the pain-causing uric acid is dispersed naturally.

That is the way to get rid of Lumbago. Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives ful directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fa nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders; Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

THE TRADE UNION ACTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

working class feeling in that interval, nothing "provocative" was possible. But now that the organisations of the miners, and to a less extent those of the other workers, are broken and financially exhausted, steps are taken with record speed. No "independent" Commission, but the Cabinet itself drafts the Bill. In spite of rumoured divisions of opinion, it is produced in three months, is to be brought in next session, and will probably be on the Statute Book by June. It is universally recognised to be of vital importance to the future of the country, and the Government is apparently willing to risk the loss of 100 seats which the Labour Party spokesmen threaten if it is passed.

This is a very striking contrast. Of course legislation is in any case more important in Britain than here. Britain is still in theory a democracy, India is not. The Indian Government has no scruple or difficulty in acting contrary to its own laws and principles, if necessary, while such a proceeding in Britain, though not unknown, is a little more awkward. But the contrast we have pointed out seems to us to represent truly the relative importance of the measures.

In Britain the situation for the ruling class is definitely a menacing one. In spite of fluctuations and the continually reawakened hopes of a trade revival, British industry as a whole is going downhill. The standard of living of the workers is lower than in 1914, or 1921, and is steadily declining, though not fast enough to bring as yet any substantial benefits to the export industries. In face of the increasing resistance of the workers the upper classes and the Government are taking up a more and more brutal attitude. It is being driven into the minds of the British workers, who are most unwilling to accept it, that nothing but their own united strength can save them, and that only by the establishment of their control over the economic life of the country. Until quite recently, in spite of the speeches of Joynson-Hicks, the ruling class had looked upon the revolutionary wing as nothing but a convenient stick to beat the Labour Party with. But the General Strike and the miners' lock-out showed them that the British workers, almost unconsciously, and in spite of themselves, are being driven by the circumstances into revolutionary action. Hence the new Trade Union legislation, brought forward with almost panic speed, and perhaps against the advice of their own "moderate" leaders.

It is possible that the Government intends, as it is able, to push through the whole bill as it stands, and face the inevitable heavy losses at the next election —relying upon the financially revived Liberal Party to save them from a complete Labour victory. But it is more likely that they intend to come to a compromise with the Labour Party leaders, who would be only too willing, dropping some clauses if the Labour Party will drop its agitation and help the thing through.

BLOW TO LABOUR.

In either case the Bill is calculated to deal a deadly blow at Labour as a militant force. The important points are:

(1) "Sympathetic" strikes, or those not in furtherance of a trade dispute, are declared illegal, and those who "declare, instigate, further, or take part in" such strikes are liable to two years' imprisonment and are further open to actions for torts and conspiracy from which they are otherwise protected by the Trade Disputes Act of 1906.

(2) picketting is practically declared illegal. It is certain that, if thought desirable, any action of the nature of picketing could be brought under the extremely wide and loose terms of this clause.

(3) "contracting" is substituted for "contracting out" of subscription to the political funds of Trade Unions.

(4) Civil servants as an organised body are cut off from the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress.

(5) Strike by Local Government employees is practically declared illegal and Local Governments are prevented from making Trade Union membership a condition of employment.

(6) The Attorney-General is empowered to take steps to restrain the expenditure of Union funds in contravention of the Act.

If we may make a guess, the Government will offer to drop (3), (clause 4 of the Act), and possibly other items, though it is doubtful in the circumstances how far tactics of this kind will succeed. This clause is the only one which affects Labour Party as such, directly, and the Government may well be hoping that its abandonment may lead to a sufficient degree of "neutrality" on the part of the Parliamentarians to allow most of the other clauses to go through. The provisions are in any case directed mainly against the militant industrial action to which the British workers are inclining. The "left" influence is much stronger, as yet, in the industrial field, and action of this sort offers much greater opportunities than parliamentarianism.

Whatever happens, the struggle will not be stoppped, but it will undoubtedly be rendered more difficult. The capitalist class will have legal authority, of its own manufacture, for the terrorism which it will in any case adopt more and more against the workers as the fight grows more intense.

NEED FOR INDIA'S SYMPATHY.

This atrocious Bill finally, cannot be allowed to pass without some expression of opinion from India. British Labour has in the past often acted as a brake upon the Imperialism of the ruling class, and is steadily advancing in the consciousness of its duty and interest in this direction. We can cite the recent Brussels Conference of the League against Imperialism, which was attended, in addition to Indian and other colonial delegates, by several important leaders of the I.L.P. and Communist Party. If the Bill is passed, such action as prevented the war upon Russia in 1920, and was attempted on the recent dispatch of troops to China, will be rendered extremely difficult and dangerous. The interest of India in the matter is obvious, and we can be certain that any public expression of sympathy will be warmly appreciated by British Labour.

To return to the Indian Trade Trade Unions Act. What are the circumstances in which it is produced, and in the light of which it must be judged? Here we have a situation very far removed from the critical condition of Britain. "India has never been more peaceful"—such is the theme of official pronouncements, from Birkenhead's downward. Even if they are living rather near the edge of a volcano, the fires within are for the moment completely hidden from their sight. Capitalism—in spite of a temporary depression, due partly to the Government's financial policy—is expanding. The workers, in face of horrible conditions, are amazingly and deplorably patient. The Trade Unions have been generally a safeguard against direct action, rather than an incitement to it. Why then should they not be encouraged in that direction? Why, in particular, should they not be led along the safe paths of legal parliamentary action? (It is not parliamentarianism which has given the Chinese Trade Unions such formidable power in throwing off the yoke of the exploiters). And even if the Act gives the Unions considerably more liberty, what does it matter in India, where the Law is weak, but the Government strong?

This, it seems to us, is the philosophy of the Government in the matter.

The most important concession is that the Act appears to give satisfactory measure of immunity from liability to Unions and their officials. But it is, of course, unsatisfactory in several ways. A political fund is allowed, but it is separate from the ordinary funds, and is to be run on the hopeless "contracting in" principle. Unions are not allowed to expend their funds in support of other unions, though they may contribute to a limited extent to central funds established for objects of benefit to Labour.

Picketting is not mentioned—it is presumably still to be a matter for "the armed forces of the Crown" to deal with. And other contentious points, such as those raised by the British Bill, are not mentioned at all. This does not mean that Indian Unions are freer than the British. A Union of Government Employees, for example, is subject to the "Rules applicable to Government Employees in Departments other than Police and Prisons," which exceed in bureaucratic military arrogance anything intended, as yet, for British home consumption. And it is difficult to imagine what would happen to an Indian Union which conducted a strike "having an object beside the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade."

But the fact remains that the Bill is on the face of it relatively favourable to the workers, and it is only if we take a glance, as we have done above, at the conditions in which it has been produced, that we can see why in the circumstances the Act is not dangerous. On the contrary it actually encourages unions of the existing non-militant type. It encourages leaders in their parliamentary inclinations, and may even further the ridiculous but much discussed idea of a Labour Party. If the working class can be induced to waste its energy and money on Parliamentary nonsense, who will be better pleased than the Government and the employers? (The example of Britain shows that there is nothing better for a Labour leader from acapitalist point of view, than a dose of Parliament).

But we do not say that the Act should not be utilised. The provisions granting immunity, and allowing a certain amount of political action, are of great value, and can be made use of when the Trade Unions follows Mr. Saklatvala's advice and take correct path of alliance with a militant national movement.

IRON AND STEEL.

CONDITIONS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce publishes notification from the Government of India prescribing the conditions subject to which iron and steel will be deemed to be of British manufacture for the purposes of the Steel Industry Protection Act of 1927. —Free Press.

WORKERS' AND PEASANT'S PARTY.

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE A. I. C. C.

The following is the programme as formulated by the Workers' and Peasants' Party to be placed before the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Bombay on the 5th of May next. Messrs. K. N. Joglekar and R. S. Nimbkar, members of the A.I.C.C. and also members of the Workers' and Peasants' Party will move the same in the A.I.C.C. meeting:—

"The present Congress activity and programme are completely divorced from the every-day life of the masses, and in consequence the bulk of population, the disenfranchised 98 per cent., have lost all interest in and sympathy for the Congress, which has become a feeble body. The present leadership of the Congress has tied itself and the Congress machinery to a programme of work which is of benefit only to an insignificant setion of the people, the big capitalists and their allies the intellectual and professional upper classes. As a consequence, on the one hand, Congress circles are divided by personal ends, and on the other, the masses are allowed and even encouraged to express their indignation against their hard lot in the form of communal fights.

In the interest of the vast majority of the people it is urgently necessary to free the Congress from the narrow shackles of class interests, and to yoke it to the task of attaining national freedom from the imperialist bondage, as a step towards complete emancipation of the masses from exploitation and oppression.

FAITH IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

This meeting of the All-India Congress Committee therefore resolves that

1. The aim of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of complete national independence from imperialism, and the establishment of a Swaraj based upon universal adult suffrage.

2. It reiterates its faith in civil disobedience i.e., Direct Action as the only effective weapon that will ultimately free the people of India from their subject position, but realises that a great general awakening will have to be brought about before this weapon of Direct Action can be effectively used.

All efforts must be directed to the attainment with the least possible delay of the general awakening, and for this purpose the Congress adopts the following programme:

(i) 70 per cent. of the population which is engaged in agriculture is to be organised into peasants' societies, by Districts, Taluka and Village, on the lines of Village Panchayats, based on universal suffrage, aiming to secure control of the economic life of the rural areas.

(ii) Agricultural Co-operative Banks to be established by the State for the provision of cheap credit for the peasants, whereby they will be enabled to free themselves from the grip of the Sankars, and to purchase modern machinery and other equipment.

(iii) Limitation by law of the rate of interest on loans to 7 per cent. per annum.

(iv) Limitation of rent to 10 per cent. of the total produce, to be paid direct to the State.

(v) Bringing into cultivation by State aid of cultivable land at present unused.

WORKERS' MINIMUM DEMANDS.

(vi) The industrial working-class to be organised into Trade Unions in order to increase their control over the working conditions. In order to guarantee a human existence, the following legal provisions to be made:—(a) Eight hours duty. (b) A minimum living wage. (c) Abolition of child labour under the age of 18. (d) A scheme of Old-Age, Health, and Unemployment Insurance for industrial and Clerical workers, similar provision being made for agricultual labourers through village organisation (e) Employers liability and Workermen's Compensation Acts. (f) Full freedom for Trade Union activity. (g) To make all necessary provisions for adequate housing.

(vii) Hospital and Public Health Centres to be created for every 10,000 of population, and adequate arrangements made for free medical help to the masses.

(viii) (Education as Clause IX).

(ix) Free and compulsory Education both for Boys and Girls will be enforced in the Primary Grades and full facilities will be created for the Secondary Grades. Provision will also be made to give free Technical and Vocational training. Special attention will be paid to give instructions in the Elementary principles of Hygiene, Sanitation and civics. Instruction through Vernaculars will be necessarily looked at as the most saving element.

(x) Woman shall enjoy full Social, Economic and Political life on equal status with man.

(xi) All indirect taxation will be abolished so also will feudal rights and dues from the Cultivator. Land rent will be fixed to a minimum.

(xii) A progressive Income Tax shall be imposed upon all incomes exceeding Rs. 250 P.M.

(xiii) Full freedom of speech, Press, and Association will be ensured for all.

(xiv) Full freedom of Religion and Faith will be established for all and it shall be absolutely an individual concern.

(xv) While distinctly reiterating the opinion that the reforms and the Political Machinery created thereunder are unsatisfactory and inadequate, this Congress holds that whatever advantage could be secured from existing Poitical Machinery must be utilised in the interest of the Masses.

HOW TO WORK COUNCILS.

This Congress further holds that the abovementioned Programme of actual work among the Masses alone will ultimately emancipate them and therefore all possible efforts have to be made to create all favourable circumstances for the actual working of the same. In the elementary and initial stages of the above work all legal protection and conditions of direct help will have to be created under the existing Political Machinery and with this definite purpose alone the Councils and all other Political Bodies will be worked and utilised by all Congressmen whenever and wherever possible.

Congressmen will go into the Councils, Local Boards, Municipalities, village organisation and occupy all points of vantage and will use them to the fullest extent for the furtherance of the above mentioned programme and to bring more and more power in the hands of the people. For this purpose of utmost democratisation of the whole Machinery of Government, Congressmen will make use of and exploit all existing Laws and Statutes and will further try to introduce new Statutes by moving Bills, Resolutions, Amendments, etc., in furtherance of this cause. While thus utilising the existing Machinery for the furtherance of the cause of the control of the Masses over the same, Congressmen will continue the policy of continuous, consistant and uniform obstruction to all Government measures whereby the Bureaucracy intends to or is likely to strengthen its position. All possible tactics will be used by Congressmen to foil Government interest, as opposed to above aims, whenever and wherever possible.

(xvi) Whereas some Political sanction must be created at the earliest possible date, to effectively compel the Government to create favourable conditions and ensure sufficient latitude for the successful operation of the above mentioned programme of General awakening and actual building up the Class Concious Mass Force for the final emancipation, means have to be devised to force the Government to come to terms for the purposes of granting further immediate Political Reforms.

WEAPON OF NATIONAL STRIKE.

Therefore to successfully checkmate the Government which is essentially entrenched behind its scientific resources, this Congress is of opinion that the Railway, Posts, Telegraphs and all other Transport Machinery such as Steamship, Docks, Motor Services and other means of Transport and Conveyances must be effectively controlled by building up strong Trades Unions in these Trades and attempts must be made at the point of threat of General Strike to bring the Government to book to release further Political Reforms from its unwilling hands. It is therefore resolved to make systematic attempts Province by Province to effect this Organisational Work at the direct initiative of each Provincial Congress Committee and under the instructions of the All-India Congress Committee.

This attempt at a General Strike of all Transport and Conveyances will be strengthened and supplemented by creating a general atmosphere of General Strike on other Trades as well and for this purpose the Congress resolves primirily to yoke itself to the task of Trade Unionism in all possible spheres.

BEGGAR PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your morning contemporary, the "Indian National Herald" in reviewing Mr. Starte's report on the above subject in its issue of 17th April has not only shown a lamentable lack of information on the subject but has exhibited to a high degree what is called "irresponsible journalism." Constructive criticism is one of the essentials of responsible journalism and the leading article entitled "Starting at the Wrong End"—a title which bears absolutely no relation to the subject dealt with, and this fact alone is sufficient to prove the irresponsibility—contains not a single suggestion to combat the bad thing (beggary) in spite of its admission "that beggary is a bad thing and that in the interests of society, of humanity itself, the able-bodied should earn their own living." Destructive criticisms in public matters have little purpose. One would expect of a public organ to deal with such non-political and social questions freed from its usual predetermined bias—I mean its policy—and to offer constructive criticisms which will contribute towards their solution.

The writer of the article in his eagerness to condemn Mr. Starte, the Government and the Corporation seems to have lost his mental bearings; otherwise, such flagrant contradictions would not have crept into the article. He takes it for a fact "that the beggar problem has been as old as the world itself" and in the next breath contradicts this fact by saying that "the problem is a necessary concomitant of the present order of society." Secondly, the writer attributes "the want and misery" of "large masses of people" to 'British era of relentless commercialism' which 'led to such demoralisation of ideas among the people that the old order which guaranteed to every living man or beast food and shelter has broken down' and at the same time refers to 'the Annachatrams of Southern India which in the India of pre-British era 'were a practical recognition by the State or the rulers of the duty they owed to the poor and indigent'. I wonder how the writer failed to see that 'poor and indigent' cannot exist when 'every living man or beast" had 'food and shelter'. The writer, evidently in trying to preach a sermon to the public on ideal conditions of life, the distribution of the world's wealth, etc., was running off at a targent from the main issue and consequently lost himself in the woods. Else, he would not have become so pessimistic about combating the evil (beggary) as to think that it is futile to indulge the hope of successfully banishing beggary from the city or even minimising its nuisance.'

It is a pity that the leader-writer of a daily newspaper cannot see the difference between poverty and beggary. The report of Mr. Starte deals only with 'beggary' and not with 'poverty.' Beggary may be due to poverty but it is not always so. Confused between beggary and poverty, the leader-writer has no hope of even minimising beggar nuisance in the city of Bombay. But he will be surprised to know that there was a time (1921) when the streets of Bombay were practically clear of beggars, and such a condition will again return if journals like the "Herald" will cease playing to the passions of the superstitious, the so-called religious, etc.,—Yours, etc.

April 18. N. V. SARMA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 26.

S.S. City of Canterbury, Captain Jones from Liverpool.

S.S. Bellglade, Captain Hall from Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 26.

S.S. Dara, Captain Mureh, for Jeddah.

S.S. North Pacific, Captain Gill for Rangoon.

Bombay, April 27.

S.S. Karagola, Captain Oliver for Durban.

S.S. Bandra, Captain Power for Busreh.

S.S. Britania, Captain Royle for Liverpool.

S.S. Birkenfels, Captin Bremner for Hamburg.

S.S. British Emperor, Captain Farrington for Abadan.

S.S. Aquilira, Captain Zoppo for Genoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 26.

Steamer Naldera for Australia.

Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.

S.S. City of Canterbury: The K. N. Company's steamer City of Canterbury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bellglade: The Graham T. Company's steamer Bellglade, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Dara: The T. M. Company's steamer Dara, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with 1,427 pilgrims.

S.S. North Pacific: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer North Pacific, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra: The B. I. S. N. Company's stemaer Britania will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Britania: The Graham T. Company's steamer Britasia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Birkenfels: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Birkenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. British Emperor: The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Emperor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Aquileia: The M. Italiana steamer Aquileia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Karagola, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo ahd passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 26.

S.S. Chayhassa from Rasgosu, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—7107 bags rice; 30 pieces block tin; 841 pieces and 2872 bundles teak scout bags; 370 bundles teak boards; 122 cases cutch; 333 pieces teak logs; 75 bundles soap; 1379 pieces teak plank.

From Colombo:—1981 ingots copper; 59 pipes and 181 cks. tallow; 54 cases drippings; 148 cases dusts; 557 cases jallee; 17 cases lemos; 37 cases caned fruits; 579 tanks lubricating oil; 100 cases slates; 151 bags arecnuts.

From Tuticorin:—146 bales coir yarn; 11 cases and 4 bundles hey; 25 nos. carboric acid flasks; 23 bags cardamoss; 43 bags and 18 cases tea; 50 bales lesaleaves; 21 bales cotton.

S.S. Genova" from Genova Agents: Maritama Italiano:—1107 cases art silk yarns; 24 bales foir yarn; 10 cases art silk embroidered; 112 cases cotton goods cardboard; 764 cases cotton goods; 45 cases art silk good; 125 cases art silk; 14 cases cinematograph materials; 100 cases wine; 17 cases fez; 99 cases cotton and art silk goods; 162 cases and 188 cks. aniline colour; 61 cases c. p. goods; 228 packages motor tyres; 58 cases buttons; 12 cases railway materials; 65 cases wine; 70 cases wine; 70 cases vermouth; 48 cases lift parts; 140 brls. asiline salt; 175 cases alumin circles; 14 cases gramophone; 8 cts. abestoes cement sheets; 4000 pieces marble tiles; 12 cases motor car; 503 packets and 94 brls. flooring tiles; 10 cases combs.

From Naples:—40 bls. pumice stone; 110 cases art silk yarn; 50 bales coir yarn; 21 cases and 8 bundles macroni.

From Port Said:—100 cases wine; 3 cases specie.

From Suez:—5 boxes specie.

From Aden:—12 cases ghee; 50 bales yarn.

S.S. Warmetha from Abadan, Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co:—7471 toss liquid fuel.

S.S. Nawab from Akyab, Agents: T. Morrison and Co.:—12123 bags rice.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 26.

S.S. Domalla for Antwerp:—1,000 cwt. oil cakes, E. Dayer and Co.; 3091 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

For Havre:—5 cases stones, J. V. Leve.

S.S. Redderkirk for Hamburg:—500 cwt. myrabollams, M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

For Rotterdham:—2,200 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, N. V. Velmohamed; 270 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, S. Banister and Co.

S.S. Capodemonte for Marseilles:—100 bags raw cotton, Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

For Genova:—14 cks and 4 cases guts, Cox and King Ltd.; 51 tons old iron scrap, Haway M. Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseeds, D. Sassoon and Co.; 38 bales wool raw, Goreo Ltd.

Let Your Child be First

Some children lack "go." They are low in their class, not much good at sport. Don't let your child be a "second rater."

No child can do well unless properly nourished—give "energy to do better" by giving Virol.

School Children need VIROL

Virol not only contains all three Vitamins, but presents them in a scientifically balanced diet rich in those qualities in which ordinary everyday diet is so often deficient.

No food can take the place of Virol for growth and development. It is because Doctors and Health Authorities recognise this that

FORTY MILLION portions of

VIROL

were given in 3,000 Hospitals & Clinics last year.

VIROL LIMITED MANOR LANE SALIBA LONDON, W. 3. ENGLAND.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's

Jeevamrutham
OR
VITAL DROPS.
(REGISTERED)

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Price per bottle Rs. 3-4-0.
Apply for a FREE CATALOGUE
AYURVEDASRAMAM,
151, Govindappanaick St., G. T. MADRAS.

G. R. K. HILL & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Specialists in Manufacturing Hernia Trusses Belts, Artificial Limbs and Deformity Appliances, etc.

274, Bhatia Sanitarium Building, Girgaum Back Road
Near Prarthana Samaj, BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently the Government of Bombay invited applications from practising Pleaders for about 15 vacancies in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. These vacancies are ordinarily filled up by an annual selection. The Government Notification, Home Department No. 67, lays down that, "All applications received by the prescribed date will be placed by the Registrar, Appellate side, High Court, for consideration before a Selection Committee consisting of not more than five members to be appointed by the Chief Justice, of whom three shall ordinarily be such Judges of the High Court and the others shall be such Subordinate Judges or practising Barristers, Advocates or Pleaders as may be appointed annually by the Chief Justice in this behalf."

We have no predilection for criticising anybody but it is, indeed, a matter of deep regret that the Selection Committee was necessarily unsatisfactory. Four Hindu members with an European as the President of the Committee are not the persons who are qualified to speak on behalf of backward communities like the Mahomedan comunity and minor communities like the Parsee or the Christian. And what is challenged is not the right of the Chief Justice to appoint the members of the Committee but the most vital point is that the personnel should be selected in a manner as to make it a representative body so as to ensure confidence from the view-point of the public. And to many it might be rather distressing that not a Mahomedan or a Parsee was considered worthy to hold this high office.

We have no doubt that the Selection Committee scrutinized all applications calmly and fairly but it is nevertheless a remarkable fact that the Selection Committee has submitted to Government 19 names as suitable recruits who happen to be all Hindus. This we say is a phenomenon unparallelled—though something of this has happened in the past. All honour to the Hindu community but it is hardly fair that one community should hold all the key positions in its hands. It is incredible that not a Mahomedan, Parsee or Christian was deemed fit to occupy one of these prize-posts.

And this brings to a head the question of communal representation in the services and the idea cannot be lightly dismissed. The time has come when Government needs to be told a few home-truths in spite of its specious airs of consideration and sympathy.

The only alternative left is to appeal to the Governor-in-Council to assert in unmistakable language its professions made in Rule 8 f the aforesaid Government Notification. "VIII. Candidates will ordinarily be appointed according to the recommendations of the Selection Committee but the Governor-in-Council reserves to himself the right to exercise his discretion in view particularly of the necessity of securing the requisite proportions of castes and communities in the service."

The issue is plain enough. Government must alter its outlook as its duty does not end with merely maintaining law and order but it has to keep a vigilant eye over the interests and rights of the backward and minor communities, and see that they get a due measure. Our representatives in the Legislative Council cannot afford to be silent spectators to this state of affairs but they ought to bestir themselves. Agitation has succeeded in the past and it is confidently hoped that fairplay and good sense would prevail.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

BOMBAY, April 25.

WEDDING CHARITIES OF RS. 151,000

The marriage between the granddaughter of Raja Baldevdasji Birla and the son of Babu Shivratanji Mohota of Bikaner was celebrated at Pillani, with the utmost simplicity and strictly according to Shastric rites.

MOHATA'S MUNIFICENCE.

The Mohata family gave away Rs. 1,51,000 towards the following charities: Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of Shiv temple and Hindu Lodge in London; Rs. 25,000 for the construction of the Rajputana Hostel, in the Benares Hindu University; Rs. 11,000 to some Calcutta institutions. Rs. 10,000 in aid to the existing deserving institutions in India; Rs. 10,000 donation to the institutions of Karachi; Rs. 10,000 as help to institutions and Brahmins of Bikaner; Rs. 10,000 for the benefit of women; Rs. 10,000 to encourage the Boy-Scout movement; Rs. 5,000 Scholarships to Maheshwari young men for attaining higher education in science and engineering; Rs. 5,000 to institutions of Shekhawati; Rs. 5,000 for deserving persons and other institutions.

MAHATMAJI UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

25 SEARCHING QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Mr. G. K. Tilak, a pleader of Barsi town, recently put 25 searching questions to Mahatma Gandhi on the various vital issues before the country. We publish below all these questions together with Mahatmaji's replies and his covering letter to Mr. Tilak.

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER.

Dear friend:—

Your letter has been following me all this time. As you had taken considerable pains over your questions but as I must not take them up in 'Y.I.' I send you replies herewith. You may publish them if you like.

Yours sincerey,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

In moving train.
Dated 21|3|27.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(1) Q. Do you feel it unbearable to live under the present political thraldom or not?
A. I do.

(2) Q. If so, are you yourself individually prepared to get rid of it and gain political freedom or not?
A. I am.

(3) Q. Is there any objection to suppose that "your being prepared" means that you have acquired two spiritual qualities viz. soul-force and love of freedom?
A. You may suppose.

(4) Q. Does not "Preparation for the attainment of freedom" mean making the Indians endowed with the qualities and power necessary for such attainment which you respectively have and have acquired?
A. It does mean.

(5) Q. Is not intellectual and moral education necessary for acquiring such qualities?
A. It is.

(6) Q. If so, what are the ways of educating the whole nation and how much time will it take to do it?
A. Through spinning.

(7) Q. Is not the creation of a feeling of thorough disgust for political subjection extremely necessary?
A. It is.

(8) Q. If so, what may be in your opinion the percentage of people having such a feeling among the three hundred millions of Indians?
A. Difficult to estimate.

(9) Q. To create the consciousness of bondage is it not necessary to have the knowledge of the past glory of the Mother-land and to feel real restlessness on account of the present painful condition?
A. It is.

(10) Q. Is it possible to create soul-force in the absence of the said knowledge or the said restlessness?
A. Hardly.

(11) Q. Do acquisition of soul-force and the possession of the power to suffer any pains boldly and calmly constitute the chief pillars of your spiritual activities or not?
A. To an extent yes.

(12) Q. Where, under what circumstances and how are the people to make use of their soul-force for wresting power from the rulers?
A. Throughout the country by non-violent non-co-operation.

(13) Q. What kind of intellectua, moral and physical preparation is necessary on the part of the people for the accomplishment of these two objects viz., civil disobedience and refusal to pay Government taxes?
A. Handspinning gives them an idea of non-violence and self-confidence.

(14) Q. If your preparedness be looked upon as being complete i.e., 16 annas, what proportion of preparedness in terms of annas is necessary in your opinion, on the part of your followers or the geneal public to bring abont the attainment of freedom?
A. Eight annas one pie.

(15) Q. Is the public so prepared to-day? If not how much time do you think, it will take to be so prepared?
A. Not yet; unable to prophesy.

(16) Q. What percentage of people in the country knows the fact that there is a unique personality like Mahatma Gandhi in India?
A. I have no idea.

(17) Q. If it is taken for granted that one among a thousand may know it, how many person per hundred thousand may have, in your opinion the knowledge of Mahatmaji's ideas of freedom and his activities.
A. 1|1000th of those that know.

(18) Q. It seems that there is complete darkness with respect to such knowledge; if the darkness is to be dispelled, how long will it have to be done?
A. As long as is necessary.

(19) Q. Do you say that it is impossible to attain Swaraj even, if, in the absence of unity between the Hindus and Muslims, people of both communities should feel the miseries of political bondage to be unbearable and should struggle to be free from it and even if a feeling should arise in both the communities that life without freedom is worse than death?
A. I do not, if both feel as you suggest.

(20) Q. Do you say that a painful consciousness of the unbearable political condition has not the power to bring into being the union of communities belonging to two different cultures?
A. It has the power.

(21) Q. The religious persecution of the Hindus by the Mahomedans was the principal cause which contributed to the attainment of freedom in the days of Shivaji and people belonging to different castes became united to free themselves from religious persecutions. Readers of history do know the fact that the establishment of Maths by Ramdas proved very useful in this respect. Is it not the fact that the freedom which the people want to-day is for freeing themselves from the political, industrial and commercial oppression?
A Yes. Indeed.

(22) Q. Whether untouchability goes away or not, whether the Hindu-Mahomedan disunion disappears or not, if, inspite of the existence of these two things, we could have two thousand persons maddened with the desire for freedom and endowed with sole force, will you say that these men will not be able to gain the freedom of the country?
A. These two thousand will sweep away disunion and untouchability and bring Swarajya.

(23) Q. If 1400 Civilians can hold such a vast country like India under subjugation will you say that the said two thousand persons endowed with the said qualities will not be able to take back India?
A. Vide answer 22.

(24) Q. In short do you say that it is not possible to attain Swarajya even if the one emotion of feeling a strong disgust for bondage and regarding life without liberty to be unbearable pervades the whole of India?
A. Mere emotion will never bring Swarajya.

(25). If it is seen that the said emotion is quite indispensable and that it would lead to the attainment of Swarajya, can it be created by your present lectures on Khaddar?
A. My lectures on Khaddar are converting that emotion into energy.

THE MOSLEM "CHRONICLE."

We are asked to publish the following:—

The Anniversary Number of the "Moslem Chronicle" will be coming out in May 1927. It will contain articles not only by eminent Mussalmans of the different parts of the world, but also by eminent non-Moslem scholars and politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages, both present and past, from Spain to Egypt, Baghdad, India, Java, the Pilippines and China, with historical sketches will be reproduced The number will be a valuable document relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Politics and History.

(a) It will be given free to those subscribers who will send their annual subscription (Rs. 12) in advance for the next year, before the publication of the Anniversary Number.

(b) Those who will send the price of the Number before publication will get it for Rs. 2.

(c) Those who will simply register their names before the first week of May, will get it for Rs. 2|4. During the month of May the cash price will be Rs. 2|8. After May Rs. 5 per copy.

Apply to the Manager, "The Moslem Chronicle," 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Most of us have heard of Dr. Annie Besant's Krishnamurti. Our Krishnamurti does not belong to the Madras Presidency but comes from the Bombay Presidency. He is born of humble parents with a big family. Our Krishnamurti's faith is one. To him Allah, Ram, Buddha, Zarthusta, Christ, Mahavir are alike. We find him offering his prayers at times in the mosque, at times in the temple, at times in the church, etc. He has no caste distinctions. He sees the Creator in the animate and in the inanimate like Shaikh Saadi. He covets not honour but always prefers humility. He does not like the present movement of creating unnecessary differences between the Hindus and the Muslims but on the other hand humbly requests them to go hand in hand. His daily 'Kalma' is Ram, Rahim. Everybody saw this figure in the city of Bombay in the year 1923. Will you or any of your readers enlighten me on this point?—Yours, etc.

SHREE RAM.

She Thought it Was a Joke

when her friend gave her a tablet of chewing gum and said it would relieve her constipation.

Results proved her friend to be right, as results always prove with

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing Gum
LAXATIVE

The wonderful new medication which makes Feen-a-mint effective; has to be chewed, hence its chewing gum-form. *The chewing does it.* You'll love its delicious mint flavor.

At druggists, 15c and 25c

Wholesale Distributors:
AMERICAN PRODUCTS CORPORATION,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

For Baby

QUAKER Oats gruel is a splendid food for your baby.

Rich in protein, Quaker Oats nourishes and develops the muscular tissues, while furnishing food for growth of hair, teeth, finger and toe nails. It replenishes lost energy. Its mineral content is needed for bone construction; its fat for the active body.

Quaker Oats greatly helps the baby grow up strong and healthy. Ask your physician for the proper formula.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore
Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

672 *No human hands have touched Quaker Oats*

THE CROWN Co.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS.

Railway Insurance and Steamer Claims Collectors.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS & GENERAL AGENTS.

HEAD OFFICE:—Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Mandvi, Bhendi Bazaar, Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar, Grant Road and Parel.

CONSULTATION FREE ONLY FOR 15 DAYS

AT BOMBAY FROM 1st TO 15th MAY 1927.

by The RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST and the FAMOUS PHYSICIAN of the EAST

PANDIT. T. KUPPUSWAMY IYENGAR, Chief Physician, The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Madras. He will READ YOUR PULSE AND TELL YOUR DISEASE WITH AMAZING ACCURACY WITHOUT YOUR INTRODUCTION

GUARANTEED CURE
Cures are guaranteed in all cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Female Barreness, Menstrual disorders, Gonorrhoea, Venereals.

AT THE

MODERN HINDU HOTEL,

Ballard Pier, Fort, - - - - BOMBAY.
Between the Hours 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M.

The TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, P. O. Box No. 278, MADRAS.

FREE TEDDY CAMERA
PICTURES COMPLETE IN 2 MINUTES
WITH **No Films ! No Plates !! No Dark Room !!!**

New American Discovery. Takes and Finishes complete pictures in 2 Minutes—all in daylight, direct on Cards, 3½" x 2½"—even on cloudy days. You do this all yourself, the moment you receive the camera. Even a child can operate it. Pictures do not fade. Splendid results guaranteed. Complete Camera with 5 Cards, Tank, Developer, guarantee and simple directions—everything ready for immediate use. Cost Rs. 15 only. Extra cards As. 14 per packet of 5 cards or Rs 9 per dozen packets. Extra Developer Re. 1-2 per bottle. One bottle develops 30 cards. Suitable Photo Frames Re. 1 per dozen. Packing and Postage extra.

FREE.

Send your order with this advertisement cut, and we will include 10 extra Cards. (2 Packets) FREE.

Sole Agents:—J. J. SHAH & SONS, Kanji Bhuvan, B. 287, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY, 4.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road,
Opp. Whiteaway
and
361, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND **EYEGLASSES**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Manufacturers of the

KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

Leave it to
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
it gives instant relief for —

Rheumatism
Lumbago
Sore Throats
Chest Colds
Stiffness
Sprains and Bruises

Rubs your pain away

Proof-positive

"For many years I have used your Embrocation, and found it most efficacious in preventing and curing sore throat from cold."

From a clergyman.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., LTD.
SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

For every complaint in stable and stall, for Horses, Cattle, Dogs and Birds.
USE ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL EMBROCATION

Wholesale Agent in India: T.S.B. GILLETT, A. Karim Building, Graham Road, Bombay

LIFE INSURANCE
AS A
PROFESSION.

Did you ever stop to consider what real pleasure there is in the work of the successful life insurance salesman?
Is there another profession in which opportunities are greater and the pay so good?
New fields of service are constantly coming up for the life insurance man. And with every policy sold comes the feeling of a new friend made and a real service rendered.
The Life Insurance Profession is daily attracting high class men from other walks of life because of these opportunities and the assurance that they can build for themselves a future income.

GOOD OPEN TERRITORY FOR HIGH CLASS MEN

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
50-52 Churchgate Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY.
N. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager.

ANXIETY DISAPPEARED—DISEASE CURED

Hakim Haji Nawabali Kha

My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world-renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurance, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of blood being stopped within three days and the piles falling off within ten days.

It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so throughly established that we have been confidently and successfully placing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment

We are convinced about equally good results attending all that come under his treatment.

HAJI AHMED KAZAM,
BROTHER, HAJI ABDULLA KAZAM, AGENT,
Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

DR. MALAN'S DEFENCE.

SPLIT IN NATIONALIST PARTY

(From our own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Mar. 28.

The central topic of the week is "What will be the fate of the Capetown Conference Indo-South Africa Settlement?" Natal is in ferment and is followed, to some extent, by Transvaal. The agitation of the Anti-Asiatics is centred round the fact that Dr. Malan has obviously changed front and arrived at an understanding which is not a diplomatic victory of one side over the other, but is honourable to both parties without the semblance of domination from either party. But how can ultra British Natal and 'Pro-White South Africa' Nationalists of Transvaal gain satisfaction from this agreement which lays down a clause for the upliftment of the South African Indian community? To-day they want to have the Areas Reservation Bill, popularly known as the Asiatic Bill again to force the Asiatics out of the country lock stock and barrel.

SPLIT AMONG THE NATIONALIST RANKS.

The crux of the situation lies in the split of the Nationalist Party (the Hertzog Party) itself. The Young Turks—as the Young Nationalists of Transvaal are sometimes called—are out to do away with Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior and destroy the Agreement. They have got some ancient grudge against Dr. Malan and want to have a revenge for it.

But there is a ray of hope. Mr. Tielman Roos, the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal, has instructed his Transvaal Executive not to adopt an unwise step detrimental to their own party and consequently to strenghen the hands of the Opposition and urged for a trial to be given to the Indian Settlement. He has also pointed out the party's indebtedness to Dr. Malan and expressed the opinion that nothing should be done to jeopardise the solidity of the Party.

Further General Hertzog, will it is expected, also side with Dr. Malan and his persuasive and loveable influence will destroy all opposition from his followers for the time being and a period of trial will be granted to the Asiatic Agreement as an experiment.

THE CONGRESS DECISION.

It was really unexpected that the South African Indian Congress would sincerely welcome and accept the Agreement when the fact was outstanding that the Indians had lost more than they gained. It should be said that its acceptance by Mahatma Gandhi, Srimati Sarojini Devi and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri with the wholehearted support of Mr. C. F. Andrews turned the tables in its favour. All the speeches which were delivered in the Congress marked a satisfactory change of heart which ultimately resulted in the acceptance of the Agreement which should be considered wise in light of the circumstances which followed thereafter.

ATTACK ON DR. MALAN.

The very next day after the decision of the Congress there was a debate in the House of the Assembly when there arose a discussion on the Appropriation Bill. Col. Collins (S. A. P. Ermelo, Transvaal) hurled a vehement attack on Dr. Malan and said that they had been outwitted and betrayed in every way. Mr. O. R. Nell (S.A.P. Newcastle, Natal) supported him and held that the Indian Delegation had jockeyed the Minister into a "funk hole" and their interests did not lie safe in the hands of Dr. Malan. Mr. W. H. Rood, a Nationalist member from Barberton, Transvaal, charged the South African Party i.e., the Smuts Party with making political capital out of it. Col. Pretorius (S. A. P. Waterburg) endorsed the view of Col. Collins that the rights of the people of South Africa had been sacrificed.

Mr. A. G. Barlow (Labour Bloemfontein North), however, attacked the people of Natal for this anti-British move of theirs and defended the settlement. He warned Natal that they could not take the benefits of the Empire on one hand and reject on the other. India was the co-partner, he proceeded, of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The blood of her sons had dyed the soil of Flanders in defending the very Union Jack about which so much is heard in Natal and yet when the word Indian was mentioned in that province, the people breathed fire and brimstone. He said that the day would come when the cruisers from India would have to defend delightful Durban, a place which would be blown to bits in half a day.

DR. MALAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Patric Duncan's speech was remarkable and his constructive criticism and the ultimate reception of the Agreement were a great gain to Dr. Malan's side and turned out to be a balm on the wounds of Natal. Dr. Malan's defence was masterly. He challenged the S.A.P. to introduce the motion of disapproval if they did not accept the Settlement. He pointed out that the policy of compulsory repatriation being impossible and impracticable the present Agreement, which aimed at the policy of Emigration with the consent and support of India, was the best alternative. He concluded by informing the House that the Bill embodying the principles of the Agreement would be laid on the table at a later stage in the present session.

THE DRAFT AGREEMENT.

Meanwhile it should be said that there is no unanimous reception to the agreement among the Indian community too. There seems to be a great difference of opinion in Natal and it is on the verge of split. But it is expected that the decision of the S. A. Indian Congress will again have more influence and weight with the authorities and no serious trouble is likely to arise from that quarter.

A DAMNABLE LIE.

A certain Mr. Allerman from Natal has created a sensation in the country by spreading a vicious rumour that hundreds of thousands of pounds had been brought from India to the Union in order to create artificial satisfaction at the Indian Agreement. Mr. Andrews, has contradicted the report and asserted that few things could do more harm to the cause of the truth and peace than to give currency to such falsehoods. We do not know how many further falsehoods will be circulated by the Natal people enamoured of British prestige and fairplay!

KNOWLEDGE OF THE EAST.

One outstanding thing has been achieved through the presence of Mr. Andrews in this country and it is the spread of knowledge of personality of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Many societies took up the opportunity this time of hearing the Poet's life story from the lips of the 'Deen-Bandhu.' Several meetings held in Cape, Transvaal and Natal marked the general awakening of the West to the knowledge of the East. A number of European Societies in Transvaal have been inspired with the writings of Swami Vivekanand and express the open desire to learn more about India and its culture. Shree Sat Sadhak Samaj, led by Mr. P. S. Joshi, has commenced a series of lectures to serve this purpose for the enlightenment of the public. Mrs. Josephine Ransome, the leader of the Theosophists in South Africa and Mr. L. Charleston Goch, the chairman of the local Mystic Quest Fellowship have already delivered their lectures on "What is India's message to the World" and "A Universal Spiritual Awakening" respectively. A considerable number of Europeans were present when under the auspices of the same Shree Sat-Sadhak Samaj, the Rev. Andrews lectured on the Poet Tagore, Mr. P.S. Joshi, also delivered lectures on 'Rebirth' Swami Ramtirth' and "the Human Soul" under the auspices of the Mystic Quest Fellowship. The intelligent Europeans of the country are eager to learn about the East in general and India in particular, and if persons like, Poet Togore, Prof. T. L. Waswani, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Malavia and Sir J. C. Bose spare a few months time to visit the country, the spirit of co-operation would develop automatically and India's name would become the source for admiration and reverence. The master minds of India are needed here for a few months' tour to revolutionise the prejudiced minds of the South African people, towards which end the contribution of Shrimati Sarojini Devi, Dr. Sarvadhikari and Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri has not been in any way insignificant.

CALCUTTA SUBURBS.

EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have embarked on an extensive development of suburbs in South Calcutta by offering building sites from Tollygunje Circular Road Bridge to the Diamond Harbour Road bridge covering two miles. The present boat canal will be filled up and the rowing club will be removed to the new park at Dhakuria.—Free Press.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
P.155

INSURANCE

Every day is a good day for placing Insurance. But it must be done with your own National Concerns Whether it is a BUNGALOW, MERCHANDISE or MILL, approach any of the following Indian Insurance Companies. They will render you prompt, efficient and satisfactory service.

Here they are :—

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
THE CRESCENT INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

SERVICE SECURITY SATISFACTION.

ALL ARE INDIAN NATIONAL CONCERNS.

Digitized with grants received from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil's Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c.
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

Free ! Absolutely Free ! !

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "o" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.
WRITE NOW :
CAPTAIN WATCH CO.,
P. B. 265, MADRAS.

KUSUMA

Guaranteed cure for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2-phials.
1. Phial Rs. 2. V. P., Extra.
ANANDAKUTEERAM,
3, Bairagimatam Street, MADRAS.
TESTIMONIAL.
Col. D. Dawes pelly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., P.H.D., B.M.S., Madras.
Kusuma which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

INFLUENZA
EASY TO ARREST IN THE BEGINNING
When that ominous sneezing appears and your face shows signs of reddening, you are in for an attack of flu ! That's the time to stop it.

HENRY'S Ague and Fever Mixture **JVARA HARI**

It s pungent fumes at once work up to the seat of trouble and arrest th e growth of the influenza and render it powerless. The early dose sa ves you from terrible suffering and weakness.

— *Little's Oriental Balm Product*

Buy a bottle to-day.

(7-26)

RUPEES FIVE
A YEAR'S INVESTMENT FOR
THE INDIAN REVIEW
WILL BRING YOU
12 SUCCESSIVE NUMBERS
Containing an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents. It will provide busy men and women with a handy summary of the best thought and activity of the best men and women of the day from the world's best papers, magazines and books. Amongst its other regular features are reviews of books, portraits, and illustrations.
REMEMBER
THIS INVESTMENT OF RS. FIVE
Brings you among other valuable books on Politics, Biography, Economics, Industries, Agriculture, Religion and Philosophy the following:
20 UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES
AT SPECIAL CONCESSION PRICES.
SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.
RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. SIR P. C. RAY.
DR. ANNIE BESANT.
RT. HON. LORD SINHA.
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
MAHATMA GANDHI.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.
UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.
Eminent Mussalmans. Biographical Sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians.
Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das.
Indian National Evolution. A Survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress. By Amvica Charan Mazumdar.
The Governance of India. A hand-book of Indian politics, by Babu Govinda Das.
The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses, by the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda.
Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 (Three).
To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 as.
Gokhale's Speeches and Writings.
3rd Edition. Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 3-8.
The total price of these 20 handsome uniform vols. is Rs. 61 and yet any one who remits Rs. 5, one year's annual subscription to the "Indian Review" can get them for Rs. 51, thus saving Rs. 10. Send an M.O. for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 and get yourself enrolled as an annual subscriber. You will get at once the Special January Number and the other Numbers for the year.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, Madras.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot, BOMBAY 4.
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

Your Smile and Your Teeth

Simple New Dental Method Restores Cloudy Teeth to Gleaming Whiteness

THANKS to modern dental science, it's been found that teeth seldom are naturally off color. Most often they are simply coated with a dingy film which ordinary dentifrices do not successfully clear off. That's why brushing has failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film now — a slippery sort of coating. It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles. For health's sake and for beauty, you must remove it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Today, in place of using an old-type dentifrice, get the film-removing paste called Pepsodent which dental authorities now so widely urge. You'll find, to your own surprise, that your teeth gleam like jewels, that your gums take on a healthy, coral tint—your smile gleaming and wonderfully attractive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

CRABBIE'S WHITE LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
ssor of Economcs, Univers of Bombay.
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.,
KITAB MAHAL,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

For Better, Healthier, Glossier HAIR
use
KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

Used by Royalty, Approved and Recommended by Doctors and Analysts. Thousands of testimonials received.

Koko has well and truly stood the test of time. For 39 years it has helped tens of thousands to stop their hair from falling and, where previously the hair was thin and weak, to produce tresses that are thick and glossy and glow with health.

If Koko had been anything but an unqualified success, would the public have continued to buy it for 39 years ? Would Royalty and other eminent people all over the world use it ? Would Doctors and Analysts approve and recommend it ? Or would thousands of testimonials have been received from the general public ?

Koko does what is claimed for it and is guaranteed harmless. If you want YOUR hair to be more beautiful, start using Koko to-day.

Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout India.
Prices in England 1/6, 3/- and 5/6 per bottle.

TRY KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS
Koko Shampoo Powders are the latest word in such preparations. Not only do they cleanse the hair thoroughly and leave it beautifully glossy and fluffy but in addition they have a slight tonic effect upon the scalp. Most delightfully perfumed.

Importing Agents : WALLACE D. HAWKES AGENCY.
Telegrams : Besmaye, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Rangoon, Colombo.
KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Madra

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams in an part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars lpease write to :—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. No. 20877, 20844.

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India
The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription : Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

for your HEALTH'S sake,—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* It is the Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB FARDONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.